

The People's Press.

VOL. XX.

SALEM, N. C., MAY 30, 1872.

NO. 22.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.
One copy, one year, \$2.00
Six months, \$1.00
Three months, .75
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Ten lines or one inch space, or less, to constitute a square.
One square, one insertion, .40
Each subsequent insertion, .30
Court advertisements will be charged higher than the regular rates.
Special notices charged 50 per cent. higher than ordinary advertisements.
Liberal deductions made by special contracts, to large advertisers.

Select Miscellany.

The Forest Fires in Pennsylvania.

Never in the history of this section of country has there been such a general fire as has been witnessed during the past two or three weeks. A cloud of smoke has hung over this valley like a pall for weeks, and it increases in density daily. The sun is seen as through a glass, darkly, and burned leaves and charred twigs come down at times like a shower. For over four weeks not a drop of rain has fallen in this vicinity. The streams are as low as in mid summer, and everything bears a withered thirsty look. The Delaware river can be waded at this place without wetting one's knees, and the mountain brooks, many of them, unlike Tennessee, show that they do not go on for ever, for they are dry as dry can be. And in the midst of this, with sorry weather, while the crops are struggling in the dry and dusty earth, the fearful holocaust goes on in the woods and mountains. Farms are laid waste, timber leveled with the ground, and ruin and desolation spread on every hand.

Across the Delaware river from this place, in Pike county, Pennsylvania, a fire covering the territory seven miles in extent is sweeping over some of the best land in the section. It is back on a high range of hills, and invisible from this side, except at night, when the heavens are brilliantly lighted by it. Buildings, fences, meadows, timber, crops and everything in the track of the fiery demon are being swept away. All opposition to the advance of the flames is useless. The farm residence of Mr. R. H. Palmer, about four miles from the Millard road, is entirely surrounded by fire, and although great efforts are being made to save it, it is thought that it must be destroyed. In Porter Township, Pike county, the fire is laying a vast area waste.

A portion of the land being burned over, belongs to the Blooming Grove Park Association, and large quantities of wild game have been destroyed. The famous hunter's retreat, the hotel of "Pete" Henry, at Porter's Lake, has been reduced to ashes, together with the numerous out-houses and large quantities of fishing and hunting tackle. The damage to property in this Township will reach \$15,000 or \$25,000.

On the western boundary of Pike county the greatest damage has been done. Twelve large steam sawmills have been destroyed and many dwelling houses. The lumber camps of Dodge & Meigs, containing several million feet of lumber, have been burned, the inmates of the cabins narrowly escaping with their lives. At Wagonhurst's Callahan's and Dowling's settlements, nothing is left but charred and smoking ruins. Dozens of families have been compelled to flee for their lives before the flames, and the greatest suffering exists among them. A quarter of a million of dollars will not pay the losses in this section.

All the mills left in the vicinity are idle, the men being needed to fight the fire.

In Wayne county, Pennsylvania, the fire have compelled the suspension of coal transportation over the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad, leading from the mines to Honesdale, and the greatest consternation exists among the dwellers along the line. In the vicinity of Waymart fires dangerously close to the village and defying all attempts to confine them to certain limits, are reported as raging.

The lumber villages of Carter and Gould, Pa., the former the property of G. Clark, and the latter belonging to James Gilbert, have been almost totally destroyed, only three houses remaining in the two places. The villages were close together, being divided by a stream called Larry Creek. The fire swept down upon them from mountains overlooking the places. So rapid was the advance of the flames, that the inhabitants had to flee for their lives. They took up their quarters first, as the only place thought to offer any security against the fire, upon the thousands of logs which were lying in the mill pond, near one of the villages; but it was soon found that the post must be deserted. A short time thereafter the logs took fire and burned up. The mill was the furthest away and safest place, and in and about this the terrified populace huddled like sheep. Several times the building was on fire, but it was extinguished and escaped the general conflagration. When the fire had ceased burning three houses alone were found to be standing, and many families were homeless.

Sumner county, New Jersey, and Sullivan and Delaware counties in this State, and Monroe county Pennsylvania, are still being swept over by the forest fires, and the losses are estimated as footing up in the millions.—*Port Jervis (N. Y.) letter of 18th inst., to N. Y. Herald.*

The potato delights in a rich, loamy soil rather moist, and a cool, equable climate; for these reasons, the crop is liable to prove a failure when planted late, so as to subject it to the summer drought, before the haulms are sufficiently abundant to shade the ground.

Cows and sheep should not be pastured together. Horses and sheep form a more suitable partnership, as their grazing habits are similar.

Remedy for Freckles, Sunburn, and Mosquito Bites.

Freckles indicate an excess of iron in the blood, we are told, the sun acting on the particles in the skin as it does on indelible ink, bringing out the color. A very simple way of removing them is said to be as follows:

Take finely powdered nitre (saltpetre) and apply it to the freckles by the finger moistened with water and dipped in the powder. When perfectly done and judiciously repeated, it will remove them effectually and without trouble.

An old English prescription for the skin is to take half a pint of skim milk—so poor as to be blue—sieve it into it as much cucumber as will cover, and let it stand an hour; then bathe the face and hands, washing them off with fair water when the cucumber extract is dry. The latter is said to stimulate the growth of hair when it is lacking, if well and frequently rubbed in. It would be well to apply it to high foreheads and bald crowns.

Rough skins, arising from exposure to the winds in riding, rowing, or watching, trouble many ladies, who will be glad to know that an application of cold cream or glycerine at night, washed off with fine carbolic soap in the morning, will render them presentable at the breakfast table, without looking like women who follow the hands, blony and burned. The simplest way to obviate the bad effects of too free sun and wind, which are apt on occasion to revenge themselves for the neglect shown them by the fair sex too often, is to rub the face thick and arms well with cold cream or pure almond oil before going out. With this precaution, one may come home from a berry party or a sail without a trace of that gingerbread effect too apt to follow these pleasures. Cold cream made from almond oil, with no hard or tallow about it, will answer every end proposed by the use of buttermilk, which young ladies can hardly prefer as a cosmetic on account of its odor.

A very delicate and effective preparation for rough skins, eruptive diseases, cuts or ulcers is found in a mixture of one ounce of glycerine, half an ounce of rose-mary, and twenty drops of carbolic acid. In these dreaded irritations of the skin occurring in the Summer, such as hives or prickly heat, this wash gives soothing relief. The carbolic acid at once neutralizes the poison of the blood which causes sore, pruritus and disfigurement, the wound or blotch, and heals it rapidly. A solution of this acid in glycerine made much stronger, say fifty drops to an ounce of glycerine, forms a protection from mosquitoes if applied at night. Though many consider the remedy as equal to the disease, constant use very soon reconciles one to the crocodile odor of the carbolic acid, especially if the pure crystallized form is used, which is far less overpowering in its fragrance than that commonly put up.—*Those who dislike it too much to use it at night will find the use of the boric acid most miraculously cured and the blotches removed by touching them with a mixture in the morning. Babies and children should be touched with it to relieve the pain they feel from insect bites, and do not know how to express except by wailing. Two or three drops of either of these in the preparation disguise the smell so as to render it tolerable to human beings, though not so to mosquitoes.—*Harper's Bazar.**

Horrors of a Burning Ship—Terrible Holocaust of Coolies.

In an editorial in the London Telegraph of April 22, occurs this statement:

A catastrophe, almost unparalleled in horror—disclosing the gross cruelties of the Macao emigrant trade by one last and most terrible demonstration—happened in the China sea last May, and is recorded in a Parliamentary report just published. A vessel called the Don Juan, set sail on the 4th of April from Macao, bound to Peru, with six hundred and fifty coolies on board, who had been kidnapped and shipped under the flag and with the authority of the Portuguese government.—Once on board, this large multitude was placed literally in prison—pinned on the main deck and fastened down by three iron gratings, which closed the hatches and coolies at a time being allowed to come on deck. The ship sailed in fair weather from Macao. On the second day of the voyage, as declared by Herker, an Austrian seaman, the captain selected twenty coolies, and put them in irons, with much brutality, as an example to the others. On the third day a difficulty arose about the food passed down to the emigrants. The interpreter got angry and struck those who complained with his cane, whereupon the wretched coolies made a rush at their European jailors. The iron hatches were immediately slammed back upon them, and when the poor creatures burst upon the beams and planks, to get air, muskets were fired down into the crowd. It then appears that, in desperation, some of the coolies endeavored to force the hatches open, and throw the iron gratings overboard. The officers tried to push water down upon the seat of the conflagration, but the firemen below passed the hose out of the port-holes, so that the fire became useless. Then the fire broke beyond all control, and volumes of smoke rolled upon the main deck, and the mass of coolies at either end, who had taken no part in the previous proceedings, Red tongues of flame belched up from the ship below, and while the miserable prisoners were in iron gratings, tore at the faces and bodies, and even endeavored to break through the ventilating holes, where the fire was too small to be body passing, and the fire was too hot to be barred so there was a great deal of the main deck, which was already scorched and smothered; yet the crew never took a single step towards saving the lives of the imprisoned wretches. They merely lowered three boats on their own account and pushed off from the burning vessel, leaving all that mass of human creatures in a floating hell of fear and agony, and sea calm; the hatches might surely have been opened at the last moment; yet the

Don Juan's captain and hands put off while the ship blazed, and while the coolies perished inside with frightful cries and screams. The scoundrel master and crew saved their villainous lives; a junk picked them up, and the same witness who tells this says that when the twenty Chinese in irons who were upon the fore-castle broke away their fetters, and swam towards the junk, they were ruthlessly pushed off into the sea to drown. Meantime, in their awful terror, the survivors of the six hundred and fifty-five below found some means of bursting the fore-hatch. Scores were by this time killed by the flames or the smoke; scores had been trampled down in the frenzied rush for life to the upper deck. About a hundred in all at last emerged from that Golgotha of anguish, and leaped at once into the sea. A few managed to get hold of a spar and floating gear, and hung upon these till some fishing boats picked them up next morning. The majority were already mortally injured when they escaped, or were drowned, or crushed by the falling chains or spars of the ship. But at least five hundred were first scorched to death, or choked and trampled dead, before the infernal prison-gate was forced by the breaking open of the hatches, which the captain and crew had so shamefully left fast.

An Ebbing and Flowing Spring.

A gentleman of this city, on a recent visit to Rockingham county, had his attention called to a remarkable spring, or series of springs, located about twelve miles from Harrisonburg, near the base of the Shenandoah mountains. In a secluded valley, not more than fifty yards wide, through a red clay soil, at regular intervals, the water spouts up in a hundred different jets, and for fifteen minutes the aggregate volume of water poured forth is enough to run an ordinary mill, when the jets begin to diminish till they entirely cease, leaving deposits of sand which become perfectly dry before the water flows again. One peculiarity about the quality of the water is that it is of the kind known as freestone water, while all the other springs, &c., of that region formerly yield only limestone water. Previous to every flow from the jets a subterranean rumbling is heard for some minutes in the vicinity, giving notice for a considerable distance around.

This spring, or series of springs, has been known to exist for many years by the residents in its vicinity, but its fame seems never to have got abroad. There are not many ebbing and flowing springs in America, and this one in Rockingham county will attract many visitors when its existence is generally made known.—*Richmond Whig.*

Southern State Bonds.

In the financial column of the New York Herald, of the 5th, we find the following in reference to Southern States bonds:

The bonds of the Southern States, never very active in this market, are gradually sinking in the scale of securities. This will continue to be the case until some different course of policy from that now practiced in the South is inaugurated. The financial status of nearly all the Southern States is far below that of their Northern sisters. Since the close of the war they have been drifting on from a bad to a worse condition, until they have actually reached a point which makes repudiation necessary. It is not yet too late, however for them to recover their former position, and save themselves from the disgrace which attends and always follows a bankrupt government. Their political condition requires to be revolutionized.—They must choose lawmakers who are ready to go heart and soul into the cause of retrenchment. They must elect legislators who are anxious to perform their duties in the interest of the State and of the welfare of the people, and who are willing to work for redemption instead of personal aggrandizement. They must have officers less actuated by selfish desires, and with greater affection for the public good. All who are intrusted with responsible positions should possess, in some degree, at least, those cardinal qualifications, virtue, justice, prudence and fortitude, added to honest intentions and disinterested motives. Until the Southern people can make a change in their political relations that will lead them nearer to the requirements above recited, they must not expect to regain the proud and commanding positions they once occupied in the Union family.

Necessity of Sleep.

There are thousands of busy people who die every year for want of sleep. Sleeplessness becomes a disease, and is the precursor of insanity. We speak of sleep as the image of death, and our waking hours as the image of life. Sleep is not like death, for it is the period in which the waste of the system ceases, or is reduced to its minimum. Sleep repairs the waste which waking hours have made. It rebuilds the system. It is the night the repair shop for the body. Every part of the system is greatly overhauled, and all the organs, tissues and substances are replenished.—*Working consumes and exhausts, sleep repairs and replaces. A man who would be a good worker must be a good sleeper. A man has as much force in him as he had provided for in his sleep. The quality of mental activity depends upon the quality of sleep. Man need, on an average, eight hours of sleep a day. A lymphatic temperament may require nine; a nervous temperament six or seven. A lymphatic man is sluggish; moves and sleeps slowly. But a nervous man acts quickly in everything. He does more in an hour than a sluggish man in two hours; and so in his sleep. Every man must sleep according to his temperament.—But sleep is the average. Whoever, by work, pleasure, sorrow, or by any other cause is regularly diminishing his sleep, is destroying his life.*

Surface manuring and cultivation are for grain and in particular, for fruit—buried manure and deep culture, for vegetables.

Merrimon and Caldwell.

Our distinguished banner bearer met and routed Ted B. Caldwell at Pittsburg, in Chatham county, last week. The Raleigh News furnishes us the following editorial comments:

The only charge that Caldwell could trump up against our candidate was, that he was at one time counsel for George W. Swenson, and as such drew Rail Road bills for the Western North Carolina Rail Road.

In answer to this, Judge Merrimon stated that while in the course of his professional business, he drew Rail Road bills under instructions of his client, yet those bills were afterwards submitted to Gov. Caldwell who altered them in very material parts by inserting objectionable features in them.

Gov. Caldwell was at this time President of the State Senate, and when Swenson's bill was introduced in the Legislature it was Caldwell's influence, and not through Caldwell's influence, that the bill was passed.

Judge Merrimon stated that while he drew the bills, to which he was personally and individually opposed, as a matter of professional duty, Gov. Caldwell, as a Radical politician and President of the Senate, subsequently altered the bills as he wanted them, and passed them by his political influence! Caldwell inserted in the bill of the Western Division of the North Carolina Rail Road terms degrading and injurious to the stockholders of the Eastern Division of the Company.

Judge Merrimon stated that he was a Director for the private stockholders in the Eastern Division, and in their interest resisted the organization of the Western Division under Caldwell's bill—the object of which was to give the radicals absolute control of the company. This conduct very much offended Swenson.

Caldwell did his utmost to aid Swenson to effect the organization.

Gov. Vance and Judge Merrimon defeated him in his efforts.

Gov. Caldwell charged that B. F. Moore, Esq., Judge Merrimon, Judge Powle, Gov. Bragg and other Democrats were counsel for Swenson.

The Constitution allows criminals the right to employ counsel. No doubt Gov. Caldwell, who is himself a lawyer by profession, has defended many a thief and murderer, but that does not make him guilty of theft or murder. He cannot point to a single act in Judge Merrimon's whole professional career that is inconsistent with the highest integrity as a lawyer and honesty and honor as a man.

It was not drawing the Railroad bills that did the evil; the evil was done by the men who supported them and passed them through the Legislature. That was done by Caldwell and his friends who had charge of the House.

Bad Temper.

If you wish to know who is the ruler of a family, not to say its tyrant, you need not inquire what member of it possesses the most knowledge, or the best intellect, or the warmest heart. Inquire simply who has the worst temper. No one of the household opposes the person who has an unbridled temper. Even the little children learn almost by instinct to shun him, and young and old are alike incompatible in his presence.

The merest trifle serves as an ill tempered person with an excuse for a ranting fit of sulks. Has an involuntary mistake been made? So far as he is concerned, you might as well have committed a crime. Is breakfast too late? Has a servant blundered? Is a child misunderstood a command? The whole house is in turmoil, everybody is unhappy, and one by one they retire to get out of sight and hearing of this predominant temper. The little ones, will soon discover when there is anything wrong, sit in mute wonderment as to what the trouble is all about. Under such a headship as this, no bright memories guide the backward time of youth. Children will always remember the father's morose temper, his disagreeable ways, his fits of passion and injustice, his rough speech and rougher acts. The father's good qualities and virtues are covered up by the superabundance of his evil temper. Neither his generosity or kindness to the poor, nor his loyalty to his kindred and friends, nor his independent spirit toward his superiors, nor, indeed, any virtue that he may possess, can take the sting out of that one overshadowing fault—his selfish temper. When under its influence, he is, for the time being, a maniac, or at least, the most unreasonably of mortals. No one can estimate properly the amount of sorrow and mischief which such indulgences bring into a household.

But if the tyranny of a man's bad temper is unbearable, that of a woman's is more so. The one gives moments of relief to the household when he is absent, because few men stay at home all day; but a woman is nearly always in the house, and the minutes of its economy are as the breath of life to feminine nostrils. Neither are man's domestic functions so universal; and thus his temper, though it may be even worse than a woman's, is still not so continual or wearing. The house is the woman's natural kingdom, and if she elects to rule with nettles instead of lilies, her choice is free and her subjects are bound. A sulky brooding over wrongs that never existed, the making of troubles where none exist, the finding of flaws where any one else would see beauties, are signs of the "martyr" beating herself to pieces against the bars forged by her own ill temper, and giving herself as much pain as she inflicts on others. If bad temper and its habitual indulgence made the possessor happy, it might then be endured by the victims with some degree of patience; but to inflict and suffer by the infliction is such a deprecating of course as is not at all pleasant to think of, still less to endure.

If a man or woman cares only for power

and not at all for love, the thing to cultivate is a bad temper, because the largest amount of superiority is paid through fear and not affection. You have to establish a reputation for unapproachable temper to have as many slaves as there are domesticates and dependants. Never mind the silent tears that are shed when you are not by; the groans that are uttered in silence, the evil words that are said in a whisper, and the still more evil thoughts of retaliation that are cherished by all with whom you have to do. You must be satisfied with your account with power, and leave love, like a whipped school boy shivering and crying by the roadside.

This is a sad story of the terrible effects of an evil temper, yet a true one. Your friends allow your virtues—virtues mostly of a theoretic kind—but lament your temper; and even in a man's last hours, a crushed kind of feeling will annoy his watchers, a feeling made up of pity, sorrow and relief. Your tyranny of temper has worn out love, and perhaps, respect. So that there are none that do not breathe a sigh of relief when you are gone. Probably there would be more patience in the sufferers, if it were not true that there is no temper so bad that it cannot be restrained, and even entirely controlled.

The Israelite Population of the Earth.

A German official statement, published in Berlin during the month of February, 1872, supplies some interesting particulars as to the present dispersion of the Jews over the world. In Palestine they have long been reduced to a very small proportion of the former numbers. They are now most numerous in the northern part of Africa, between Morocco and Egypt (where, especially in the Barbary States, they form the chief element of the population,) and in the strip of Europe which extends from the Lower Danube to the Baltic. In the latter region there are about 4,000,000 Jews, most of whom are of the middle class, among the Slavonic nationalities, while in the whole of western Europe there are not 100,000 of them. In consequence of European migrations, descendants of these Jews have settled in America and Australia, where they are already multiplying in the large commercial towns in the same manner as in Europe, and much more rapidly than the Christian population.

The Jewish settlements in Northern Africa are also increasing so much that they constantly spread farther to the south. Timbuctoo has, since 1858, been inhabited by a Jewish colony of traders. The other Jews in Africa are the Falaschas, or Abyssinian black Jews, and a few European Jews at the Cape of Good Hope. There are numerous Jewish colonies in Yemen and Nedschran, in Western Arabia. It has long been known that there are Jews in Persia and the countries on the Raptates; in the Turcoman countries they inhabit the four fortresses of Scherisoba, Kitab, Sohamatan and Urtia Margan, and their small villages, residing in a separate quarter, but treated on an equal footing with the other inhabitants, though they have to pay higher taxes. There are also Jews in China, and in Cochin China there are both white and black Jews. The white Jews have a tradition, according to which, in the year 70 A. D. their ancestors were 10,000 Jews who settled at Oranagore, on the coast of Malabar, after the destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem. The Jews remained at Oranagore until 1565, when they were driven into the interior by the Portuguese. The black settlers are supposed to be native proselytes, and have a special synagogue of their own.

The Unwearied Action of the Heart.

The effect of everything that touches the heart is multiplied by the intensity of the heart's own changes. Hence it is that it is so sensitive, so true an index of the body's state. Hence, also, it is that it never wearies. Let me remind you of the work done by our heart in a day. A man's total outward work, his whole effect upon the world in twenty-four hours, has been reckoned about 350 foot-tons. That may be taken as a good "hard day's work." During the same time the heart has been working at the rate of 120 foot-tons. That is to say, if all the pulses of a day and night could be concentrated and welded into one great throb, that throb would be enough to raise a ton of iron 120 feet into the air. And yet the heart is never weary. Many of us are tired after but feeble labors; few of us can hold a poker out at arms length without, after a few minutes dropping it. But a healthy heart, and many an unsound one too—though sometimes you can tell in the evening by its stroke, that it has been thrown off its balance by the turmoil and worries of life—goes on beating through the night when we are asleep, and when we wake in the morning, we find it at work, fresh, as if it had only just begun to beat. It does this, because upon each stroke of work there follows a period, a brief but a real period of rest; because the next stroke which comes is but the natural response of that rest, and made to match it; because, in fact, each beat is, in force in scope, in character, in everything, the simple expression of the heart's own energy and state.—*Appleton's Journal.*

A Grandson of Daniel Webster.

FAMILY BURNED.—Daniel Webster Appleton, a grandson of Daniel Webster, and a resident of Southborough, Mass., arrived in Boston from Napa, Tuesday evening, in a state of intoxication, and was arrested and locked up in the Walnut-street police station. During the night a fire was discovered in his cell, and before he could be rescued his clothing was mostly burned from his body, and his flesh nearly roasted. He was immediately removed to the city hospital, where his injuries were pronounced fatal. There is no hope of his recovery.

The foreign importations at New York last week, include such items as these: Champagne, \$7,350; wines, \$110,757; brandy, \$3,446; jewelry, \$23,943; watches, \$37,261; perfumery, \$7,207; cigars, \$24,227; fancy goods, \$23,525; furs, \$3,507; all this exclusive of over \$2,000,000 silks, satins, velvets and "Dolly Yardens."

New Land in Worn Out.

One of the most common and most serious faults with American farmers lies in the habit of running out certain pieces of land, or, in other words, keeping certain pieces of land too long under the plow. A farm may be kept up in the highest state of productivity without the aid of more fertilizers than are produced on the premises by right management, and of this we propose to talk.

When a certain section of the farm is fenced off, for corn or other crops, a change is not likely to be made for many years, and the field is plowed and cropped year after year; manure is applied occasionally, and other means have gotten such a firm hold that the most labor-attending qualities of the soil is nearly exhausted, an attempt is made to stock it down, and another locality chosen to repeat the same operations, and the result is, as may be seen on many an old farm, all of the tillable portion is so worn that a fair stand of grass for pasture cannot be obtained.

On clay soil, with favorable season, good crops are always looked for where soil is turned, and even to the second, and third plowing without the aid of manure, and here is just the point that should be noted. Clay land should never be plowed till manure is required, and the best guide to be governed by is, cease plowing before the decaying sod has disappeared, stock to cover, plow under one crop, and then use as moving land, applying manure to surface until it is desired to use again for grain crops.

Many of our most successful farmers never put a fork of manure upon plowed ground, but use all that can be collected upon their grass land, and do not raise more than three crops in succession upon plowed fields before returning it to grass. It is well known to every farmer that barnyard manure multiplies labor when put upon land used for food crops, weeds will grow, and plowing and hoeing will not eradicate them, and double the labor is required to obtain a medium crop.

If an animal is allowed to get poor, more feed is allowed to sustain life and strength in said animal than in one always kept in good condition, and so it is with land. When by over-plowing and heavy draught upon the soil fertility is lost, it requires double the amount of feed to reclaim it than would have been required to have kept it in a good state of productivity by proper treatment.

Whipping Horses.

There are persons who think that the spirit and temper of a horse must be broken to make him valuable. Prof. Wagner, in his work on the "Education of Horses," says:

"I would caution those who train or use horses against exciting the ill-will of the animal. Many of our best drivers, and are proud of their success in horse training, by means of severe whipping, or otherwise raising and stimulating the passions, and then from necessity, crushing the will through which the resistance is prompted. No mistake can be greater than this, and there is nothing that so fully exhibits the ability, judgment and skill of the real horseman as the care and tact displayed in winning, instead of repelling the action of the mind. Although it may be necessary to use the whip sometimes, it should be taken not to rouse the passions or excite the will to obstinacy.

"The legitimate and proper use of the whip is calculated to operate upon the sense of fear almost entirely. The affection and better nature must be appealed to in training a horse as well as in training a child. A reproof given may be intended for the good of the child, but if only the passions are excited, the effect is depraving and injurious. This is a vital principle, can be disregarded in the management of sensitive, courageous horses only at the imminent risk of spoiling them. I have known many horses of naturally gentle character to be spoiled by being whipped once, and one horse that was made vicious by being struck with a whip once while standing in his stall.

Cheerful People.

God bless the cheerful person—man, woman or child, old or young, illiterate or educated, handsome or homely. Over and above every other social trait stands cheerfulness. What the sun is to plants, what the stars are to night, what God is to the stricken heart which knows how to lean upon him, are cheerful persons in the house and by the wayside. They go unobtrusively, unconsciously about their silent mission, brightening up eyes, banishing sorrows, ferry-boys with happiness, banishing from their faces. We love to sit near them, we love the glance of their eyes, the tone of their voice; the little children find them out, oh, so quickly amidst the densest crowd, and passing by the knotted brow and compressed lip, glide near and lay a confiding little hand on their knee, and lift clear young eyes to their loving faces. Many a man, when the cheerful person passes him, rubs his hand across his forehead, as if to clear away the tangled web the world has spun over his spirit, and vision, and as his step grows elastic, says to himself, "after all what matters it, a little good more or less—let us all love and be happy, and take what God sends. This is not the end." Nor are we to suppose this cheerful person has always been exempt from trial, or that his cheerfulness is the product of insensibility. We have seen feet step lightly, which far back on life's journey had left bloody foot-prints. But there are smiles born of tears; rain-bows brightest on the storm clouds; moon loveliest when gliding serenely from out threatening skies; violets sweetest whose birth place was a rock cleft. These are they whom God and man love, whose souls have on the wedding garment, ready when the master of the feast, blest—like Him, opening wide the door of their hearts, and saying to the weary and heavy laden, "Come."

A tree with the limbs coming out near the ground is worth two trees trimmed up five feet, and is worth four trees trimmed up ten feet, and so on until they are not worth anything.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1872.

STATE Conservative-Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR
AGUSTUS S. MERRIMON,
Of Wake.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
JOHN HUGHES,
Of Craven.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
JOHN A. WOMACK,
Of Chatham.

FOR AUDITOR
COLLETT LEVENTHORPE,
Of Caldwell.

FOR TREASURER
JOHN W. GRAHAM,
Of Orange.

FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
NEHEM MENDENHALL,
Of Guilford.

FOR SPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS
JOSEPH H. SEPAK,
Of Wake.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
Of Mecklenburg.

NOTICE.

Democratic Central Ex. Com.,
Raleigh, May 20th, 1872.

The undersigned earnestly requests the Chairman of the County Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative party in this State, to send to him as soon as possible their names and addresses, and also the names and addresses of our candidates for the General Assembly and principal county offices.

The committee also respectfully request that our political friends complete at the earliest possible time, their efficient organization, in the several counties and townships.

All the papers of the State favorable to our cause are respectfully requested to publish this notice.

By order of the Committee,
J. J. LITCHFORD, Sec'y.

Who Swindled the State?

Since the discussion at Pittsboro between Judge Merrimon and Gov. Caldwell, the News has frequently alluded to the fact that the charge preferred against Judge Merrimon that he was the counsel of Swepson, was made to recoil upon Gov. Caldwell, with damaging effect. Judge Merrimon proved that it was through Caldwell's influence the Swepson Railroad bill passed the Legislature.

He further proved that Caldwell shaped the bill to suit himself, and that he was the author of the bill, and that in that objectionable form it became a law.

He further proved that the Governor was "hooked by jowl" with Swepson—was his right hand man in organizing the Railroad officers—that Gov. Vance and Judge Merrimon resisted the Swepson organization and defeated it—notwithstanding it was zealously championed by Caldwell himself.

If North Carolina has been swindled by the Swepson Railroad Bill, GOVERNOR CALDWELL MORE THAN ANY OTHER MAN IN THE STATE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ENACTMENT OF THE BILL.—Raleigh News.

No Necessity for Suspending the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The advocates of the bill before Congress extending the President's power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus for one year in the South, begin to despair of carrying out their pet project. A canvass of the House of Representatives shows that a majority of the members will not endorse such an insult to the American citizens. There is little hope of true reconstruction in the Southern States as long as the very liberties of the people are handed over to the tender mercies of military satraps, and the fundamental principles of civil rights can be torn away at the pleasure of a shoulder-strapped dictator. The power of one man to suspend the right of habeas corpus has been too long a disgrace to the nation, and we trust that our representatives, when the bill for its extension comes before them, will promptly rebuke the insinuation and anxiety that suggested it. It is high time that the interminable cant about the issue of the war be laid aside, and civil rights be respected in all parts of the country. The South can never be brought voluntarily within the sisterhood of the States, so long as military rule is to be the predominant power, and idle complaints about local outrages believed in Washington. This course has been tried and found an evil of the most aggravating kind. Let the government now turn its attention to conciliatory measures. They will have beyond doubt, more successful.—N. Y. Herald.

The above, from the New York Herald, one of the leading papers of the country, is worthy of all commendation.

THE AMNESTY BILL.—After so long a time, the General Amnesty Bill has been passed, and is now a law. Everybody is pardoned except members of the 36th and 37th Congress, officers of the Army and Navy, and U. S. Judicial officers in the South. The bill will be found in another column.

The approaching Presidential election has been announced.

Mr. Greeley's Letter of acceptance will be found in this paper, and is worthy of a careful perusal.

Hon. Hon. H. Rogers has had his disabilities removed, and has taken his seat in Congress.

Horace Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.

The following is the notification to Mr. Greeley of his nomination by the Liberal Republican Convention.—It bears date Cincinnati, May 23d.

"Hon. Horace Greeley.—Dear Sir: The National Convention of Liberal Republicans of the United States have instructed the undersigned to inform you that you have been nominated as the candidate of the Liberal Republicans for the Presidency of the United States.

"We also submit to you the address and resolutions unanimously adopted by the Convention. Be pleased to signify to us your acceptance of the platform and nomination, and believe us very truly yours, C. Schurz, president; Geo. W. Julian, vice-president; Wm. A. McClan, John G. Davidson, J. H. Rhodes, secretaries."

Mr. Greeley's reply accepting the nomination, dated New York, May 20, is as follows:

"Gentlemen:—I have chosen not to acknowledge your letter of the 23d inst., until I could learn how the work of your convention was received in all parts of our country, and judge whether that work was approved and ratified by the mass of our fellow-citizens. Their response has from day to day reached me through telegrams, letters and comments of journalists independent of official patronage, and indifferent to the smiles or frowns of power.

"The number and character of these unconstrained, unpurchased, unsolicited utterances satisfy me that the movement which found expression at Cincinnati, has received the stamp of public approval and has been hailed by the majority of our countrymen as the harbinger of better days for the republic. I do not misinterpret this approval, as especially complimentary to myself, nor to the chivalrous and justly esteemed gentlemen with whose name I thank your convention for associating mine.

"I receive and welcome it as a spontaneous and deserved tribute to that admirable platform of principles wherein your convention so tersely, so lucidly and so forcibly set forth the convictions which impelled, and the purposes which guided its course—a platform which, casting behind it the wrack and rubbish of warring contentions and bygone feuds, embodies in fit and few words the needs and aspirations of a day. Though thousands stand ready to condemn your every act, hardly a syllable of criticism or evil has been aimed at your platform, of which the substance may be fairly epitomized as follows:

"1. All the political rights and franchises which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed and respected forevermore.

"2. All the political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion should and must be promptly restored and re-established, so that there shall be henceforth no prescribed class and no disfranchised caste within the limits of our Union, whose long-estranged people shall reunite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage.

"3. That, subject to our solemn constitutional obligation to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our policy should aim at local self-government, and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of habeas corpus should be jealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order, and that there shall be no federal subversion of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe.

"4. There shall be a real and not merely simulated reform in the civil service of the republic, to which end it is indispensable, the chief dispenser of its vast official patronage shall be shielded from the main temptation to use his power selfishly, by a rule inexorably forbidding and precluding his re-election.

"That the raising of revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them, through their representatives in Congress, whose action thereon the President must neither overrule by his veto, attempt to dictate, nor presume to punish by bestowing office only on those who agree with him, or withdrawing it from those who do not.

"That the public lands must be sacredly reserved for acquisition and occupation by cultivators and not recklessly squandered on the projects of railroads, for which our people have no present need, and the premature construction of which is annually plunging us into deeper and deeper abysses of foreign indebtedness.

"That the achievement of those grand purposes of universal beneficence is respected and sought at the hands of all who approve them, irrespective of past affiliations.

"That the public faith must at all hazards be maintained, and the national credit be preserved.

"That the patriotic devotedness and inestimable services of our fellow citizens, who as soldiers or sailors, upheld the flag and maintained the unity of the republic, shall ever be gratefully remembered and honorably rewarded.

"These propositions so ably and forcibly presented in the platform of your convention, have already fixed the attention, and commanded the assent of a large majority of our countrymen, who joyfully adopt them as the basis of a true beneficent, national reconstruction of a new departure from jealousies, strifes and hates which have no longer an adequate motive, or even plausible pretext, into an atmosphere of peace, fraternity, and mutual good will. In vain do the drill sergeants of decaying organizations flourish menacingly their truncheons and angrily insist that the files shall be closed and straightened.

"In vain do the whippers in of parties once vital, because rooted in the vital needs of the hour, protest against straying and bolting, denounce men novices their inferiors as traitors and 'unregarded,' and threaten them with infamy and ruin. I am confident that the American people have already made your cause their own, fully resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it on to triumph.

"In this faith, and with the distinct understanding, that if elected, I shall be the President, not of a party, but of the whole people, I accept your nomination, in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm, which has too long divided them, forgetting

that they have been enemies in the joyful consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain brethren.

Yours faithfully,
HORACE GREELEY.

The Amnesty Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The following is the text of the Amnesty Bill passed in the Senate last night:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of each House concurring therein, That all political disabilities imposed by the 3d section of the 14th article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whose names are on the list of persons who were members of the 36th and 37th Congress, officers in judicial, military and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States.

"The bill has been signed. It covers about two hundred names. Only Messrs. Sumner and Nye voted 'nay' on the bill.

The Civil Rights Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The civil rights bill, as passed, applies only to those licensed places of public entertainment or amusement, and stage-coaches, railroads, and other public modes of conveyance for freight or passengers. Equal rights regarding cemeteries, schools and benevolent institutions, were stricken out.

Offenses, as the bill now stands, are punishable by fines of "not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 for each offense, and the person or corporation so offending shall be liable to the citizens thereby injured in damages, to be prosecuted before any territorial or district or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction of crimes at the place where the offense was charged to have been committed, with a right of appeal, or to have a writ of error in any case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The bill is now on the Speaker's table in the House. There are some fifty or sixty bills in order already ahead of it, and as it takes a two-thirds vote to take it up out of order, there is no possible show of its passage at this session, as it cannot be reached by the time of adjournment, and the necessary two-thirds vote to take it up out of regular order cannot be obtained.

District Convention.

The delegates to the Convention of the 5th Congressional district assembled in Greensboro on 22nd May, 1872. J. T. Morehead, Jr., called the house to order, when, upon motion of D. F. Caldwell, David Settle, of Rockingham, was called to the chair.

M. M. Smith and Jas. W. Albright, of Guilford, were elected secretaries.

The counties were called and all found represented in person, except Stokes and Person, which had proxies.

The following gentlemen were appointed on resolutions: J. T. Morehead, Jr., Guilford; M. E. Finnis, of Davidson; J. M. Worth, Randolph; E. B. Withers, of Caswell; Mr. Anthony, of Alamance; and M. M. Smith, of Guilford. The following were reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby endorse the platform adopted by the Democratic-Conservative State Convention, held at Greensboro; concur in the nominations for the State officers made at the same time.

2nd. That the untiring efforts of our able and faithful representative in Congress, the Hon. J. M. Leach, to reduce the exorbitant taxes on tobacco and spirits, and to modify the tariff and other laws affecting the same, and his able defense of Constitutional liberty and local self-government, deserves the thanks of the people of this State, and his endeavors to obtain amnesty and equal rights for all should endear him to the whole Southern people.

3rd. That we congratulate the people of the Southern States, that at last the Northern people are beginning to appreciate our real situation, and that the slanders of carpet baggers and renegades are no longer received without question; that the sacred writ of habeas corpus is beginning to be respected once more, and the right of local self-government is beginning to be again recognized.

J. M. Worth, of Randolph, put in nomination, for re-election to Congress, Hon. J. M. Leach, of Davidson, which was unanimously made by acclamation.

Dr. J. M. Worth and J. B. Greter were appointed delegates to the Baltimore National Democratic Convention, with M. E. Finnis as alternate for Mr. G., and J. A. Bennett for Mr. W.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Congressional District are authorized and empowered to name a Presidential Elector for this District, at such time as they may deem best.

It was requested that the Patriot, Raleigh Sentinel, Raleigh News, People's Press, Western Sentinel, Danbury Reporter, and Biedeville Record, publish these proceedings.

DAVID SETTLE, Chairman.
M. M. SMITH, J. W. ALBRIGHT, Secretaries.

A GOOD PLATFORM.—In a recent issue of the New York Tribune, Horace Greeley used these words:

"The biggest thing before the people is the question of honest men against thieves. What the country needs and imperatively demands is a reform in the administration of Government."

These words were penned by Horace Greeley before he was nominated by the Convention at Cincinnati. They are the words of soberness and truth, and they constitute a good platform of themselves.

Mr. Thomas S. Ashe, of Anson, has been nominated as the Democratic-Conservative candidate for Congress, in the 6th District.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Maj. W. M. Robbins of Rowan, received the nomination for Congress at the Wilkesboro Convention held on the 23d.

David M. Furbush, of Iredell, received the nomination for Congress at the Radical Convention, at Wilkesboro, on the 25th.

James M. Leach was, on Wednesday week, nominated by acclamation by the Congressional Convention at Greensboro, for Congress from the Fifth District.

Col. D. M. Carter has been nominated for Congress in the First District by the Conservatives. C. N. Cobb is the Radical candidate.

The Radicals of the eighth Congressional district have nominated W. G. Chandler of Buncombe as their candidate for Congress.

HEAR!—There was a re-union of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, held at Cincinnati, on the 7th inst. At this celebration, an oration was delivered by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York—and from this oration we make the following extracts. In portraying the last scene at Appomattox, the orator said:

"That Sabbath day with tears of sorrow, somewhere, were folded the banner of the 'Lost Cause' and their bravest and best sought honorably to bury them from sight forever.

How sad it is that poor ambitious, jealousies of race, the wretched greed of gold and place, and the miserable hates of social rivalries should so often disturb the hearty reconciliation of that surrender, and for a time revive the bitterness which you then sought to bury in a common grave.

This is no time for politics. Mine not the lips I trust, to introduce them here. But when I think of the heroic past which your faces and presence so vividly recall, and then how trading trickster politicians, forgetful of the baptism of blood which sealed the new birth of the nation, seek to array races in needless hostility, to excite the ignorance of the one, and the brutal prejudices of the other, I would like to select a guard, half from the rebel army of Northern Virginia and half from the loyal army of the Potomac, take such malcontents out, give them drum-head court-martial, immediate execution, and soldierly burial under the apple tree at Appomattox.

STATE ITEMS.

THE 20th OF MAY, was celebrated by old Mecklenburg as the anniversary of a day justly dear to her, and to every native born son of North Carolina. Says the Journal of Commerce: "Ninety-seven years ago, a band of patriots assembled upon her soil, and gave birth to a Declaration of Independence which preserved that which has immortalized the name of Jefferson by more than a year, and placed North Carolina in advance of all the colonies in that idea of National Independence which subsequently dawned upon all, and which alone enabled the weak colonies to contend successfully against the mother country. All honor to Mecklenburg, all honor to North Carolina! May her sons prove in the future, as they have ever in the past, worthy of their ancestry and of the high name bequeathed to them."

REVISION OF THE PUBLIC STATUTE LAWS.—It may be a matter of interest to the people of the State, and particularly to the members of the legal profession, to know that the Hon. William H. Battle accepted the appointment conferred upon him by the last legislature, to revise the whole public statute laws of the State, and that he is now busily engaged in the performance of the duties thus devolved upon him. We learn that he has already digested upwards of eighty subjects or titles, and that he expects to be able to have the whole work prepared for the action of the next Legislature, as required by the act which prescribes his duties.

WE learn from a gentleman who has just visited the coal mines in Chatham, that they are being worked extensively by the Governor Creek Coal Company—known as the Egypt Shaft. This company is now raising 100 tons per day, and could easily raise double that quantity, could they get ready transportation and sale for this excellent coal. No gas company or others who have given the Chatham coal a fair trial, have abandoned its use for any other coal, and the proprietors of the Egypt property have no fear that this will ever be the case. The Chatham coal will bear testimony, and with a free trial, as it has ever done, bid defiance to all competition, more especially for gas purposes.

The Wilmington Star says, a gentleman from Brunswick informs us that seven large rattlesnakes, some of them at least five feet long, were killed near what is known as Kattlamoko Branch, on Fayetteville road, about fourteen miles from this city, a few days since. A fire prevailing in that vicinity drove them from their hiding places, when they were slaughtered by parties engaged in lighting the fire. Rattlesnake Branch, which is a very appropriate name, is said to be a favorite resort of these dangerous reptiles.

Among the distinguished North Carolinians favored by the Amnesty Bill just passed by Congress, we notice the names of Hon. Geo. Davis, of this city, and Hon. R. R. Bridgers. Among those not relieved we find the names of Hon. W. N. H. Smith, Z. B. Vance, Wm. A. Graham and D. H. Hill.—Wilmington Star.

Judge Moore's religious scruples prevent him from giving a man the halter on Friday, hangman's day. He reasons thus: Christ was crucified on Friday, and he is unwilling to bring the blood of a criminal in juxtaposition with that of our Saviour; and says, if he is on the bench a hundred years, and sentence 10,000 criminals, he will never name Friday as the day.—Raleigh News.

Rev. Dr. Reid has effected an arrangement with Rev. Mr. Mohr, by which the former becomes Presiding Elder of the Greensboro District.

A drunk U. S. soldier attempted to arrest a citizen of Charlotte as a Kluks, when the latter knocked him down and gave him a good drubbing. The soldier is now under arrest for the attempt.

Dr. John Hampton, aged 81, died at Hamptonville, York county, on the 11th inst. He began the practice of medicine in 1815 with Dr. David Worth, father of Gov. Worth, in Guilford county, N. C.

The U. S. authorities in Raleigh arrested and prepared a house in which to confine Ku-Klux prisoners that will ever be there at the June term of the Circuit Court, the Jail being too small to accommodate them.

Dr. Miller is shipping the finest quality of honey to New York. His imported stock of Italian bees and the patent hive are both a success.—Kingston Gazette.

The Freedman's Bureau gets seventy-four thousand dollars, and closes the 30th of June. Its unfinished business is transferred to the war department.

The St. Augustine (Fla.) hotel entertained, during the season just closed, fourteen hundred and sixty guests.

Five new councils of the friends of Temperance have been organized in this State since the 7th of May and other applications are out.

Three Penitentiary convicts were pardoned by Governor Caldwell last week.

General Clingman is canvassing the West vigorously in behalf of the Conservative party.

The Rada have nominated Neil McKay for Congress in the 3d District.

North Carolina Medical Society.

We glean the following from the New-Journal of Commerce, as comprising all the business of importance transacted on the last day of the session:

Dr. Hines offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to publish with the proceedings of this Society, the names of, and the date when they passed, of all the doctors who have passed the Medical Board since its organization up to this date, and that the names of those who pass the Board annually be published with the proceedings of the Society.

Dr. Babbson offered the following preamble and resolutions:

In view of the fact that a question is regarding the relative merits of Chloroform and Ether anaesthetics to be used, and the importance of the fact rendered it desirable to hear the experience of the members.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair from amongst the more experienced members of our Society to report at our next annual meeting, and that the subject be discussed first, under the head of miscellaneous business.

The following committee was appointed: Drs. Babbson, Foote and Norcom. Dr. Murphy moved that a committee be appointed by the chair to memorialize the Legislature in regard to enlarging the Insane Asylum for the better comfort of the inmates, or building another elsewhere.

After some discussion the matter was referred to the committee to memorialize the Legislature.

On motion the Society adjourned to meet in Statesville on the 31st Tuesday in May next.

The following were elected officers for the current year:

President—Dr. Marcellus Whitehead of Salisbury.

Vice Presidents—Drs. W. E. Ennett, of New Hanover, Wm. Little of Raleigh, Chas. Duffy of Newbern and T. P. German of Ridgeway.

Treasurer—Dr. H. T. Babbson of Salem.

Secretary—Dr. James McKee of Raleigh.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Mr. Kerr called up Senate bill providing for the redemption and sale of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes, and moved a substitute for the bill providing that all the lands now owned or held by the United States by virtue of proceedings under the act of June 7th, 1862, and other acts for the collection of direct taxes in laudatory States, may be redeemed or restored to the original owners, or their representatives within two years on payment of the tax and costs, with interest thereon at ten per cent. The applicants are also to pay the value of permanent improvements that may have been made by other persons after the acquisition of the property by the United States. The property not claimed within two years is to be sold at public auction. The act is not to apply to property used in whole or in part for national cemeteries or other public purposes. Purchasers of property from the United States who have lost it through inability to establish title are to be reimbursed by the Government.

The substitute was agreed to and the bill was then passed.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Reports to the War Department mention the concentration of a large party of Indians to obstruct the progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad on the west side of the Missouri river. About 2,000 members of different tribes hostile to the whites are preparing to operate in a mass against the builders of the road. They are said to be well supplied and equipped. Some of the stakes which were driven by the road surveyors have already been pulled up by the savages.

ALL GERMANY COMING HERE.—Under this caption, the New York Express refers to the statements of a Berlin correspondent of the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian alleging that large masses of the rural population of Germany are swarming across the Atlantic. The lines to Hamburg and Bremen are represented to be crowded with intending emigrants, villages are half emptied, and forced sales of property at twenty-five per cent. below its real value testify to the eagerness of owners to hurry away to the western land of promise. It is noted that the great majority of these emigrants are skilled mechanics and artisans, and as such can scarcely fail, at an early date, to exercise an important influence upon the labor market of this country.

By the report of the directors of the "German Emigration Society," we learn that during the present month 14,979 German immigrants were landed at Castle Garden, New York, an increase of 10,328 as compared with the corresponding months of last year.

AN OLD MAN'S APPEAL TO THE PRESS.—Mr. Wm. L. Conly, of Bristol, Tenn., asks the press to give publicity to the fact that his two sons, John J. and Jas. D. Conly, are in localities unknown to him, and that he is really in a suffering condition. He appeals to them for assistance in a poor and helpless old age. If they are not, they will answer his call.—Bristol News.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—A furious tornado passed over the country north and east of this city about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Several houses and barns were destroyed. The house of George McCallum, a lawyer, was taken up and carried several rods with the members of the family in it, all of whom were injured, but not fatally. The tornado was a quarter of a mile in width.

Petersburg Index says: About 30 men and women, left yesterday afternoon, on the train for Norfolk, en route for New York, Boston, and other cities of the North. Some were bound for Canada; others were employed as domestics.

Charles A. Derby, a well-known mason of Salem, Mass., has three Arabs in his employ, and has come to this country about a year ago, and find that they give satisfaction.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The bill for the suspension of habeas corpus, which passed Senate this morning, extends the power to suspend to March 4, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.—The scholastic year of this well known Institution of learning, from August 1871 to May 1872, closed with the usual exercises this week.

From the Catalogue it appears there were present during the session 225 pupils, as follows:

From North Carolina	64
Georgia	33
South Carolina	18
Texas	17
Alabama	17
Mississippi	17
Virginia	13
Arkansas	4
Tennessee	3
Louisiana	3
Florida	6
Indian Territory	1
Salem, N. C.	46

225

THE TWIN SISTERS.—This Adorable Cantata was performed by the young ladies of Salem Female Academy, on the evening of Tuesday last. The stage was elaborately decorated with the fresh and fragrant flowers, with which nature bedecked herself in this glorious month of May. The hall was perfumed with their rich odors, and the scene was one of rare beauty. A miniature forest occupied each side of the stage, while an arch, elegantly decorated with buds and flowers of all shades, reflected by "nature's" glorious dross of living green, spanned the centre of the stage, which represented an open glade, richly decorated, and fit only for the airy and graceful forms which occupied it as a company of school girls, assembled to celebrate the return of "May-day," and crown their Queen.

On this occasion, the Queen's annual address, so out of place on such an occasion, is noticed by her companions, one of whom inquires the cause of her dejection. She is informed that three years ago, on a similar occasion, she and her twin sister had jointly occupied the throne, and that a party of Gypsies had kidnapped her and she had not been heard of since.

While thus conversing a party of Gypsies, the same that had been there three years previous are heard approaching. This wild party now occupy the grove. The costumes of the band were characteristically beautiful, and the natural grace of those representing these wandering people, was indeed remarkable. The fortune-telling scene was perhaps one of the most unique and enchanting tableaux vivants we have ever seen.

The twin sister, kidnapped three years before, was not with them, but had been sent forward, carefully guarded. She, however, makes her escape, and upon discovering the mishap, the Gypsies leave the grove, singing a magnificent "Volks Chorus" while making their exit.

The escaped twin sister now enters the grove, singing a mournful solo. Her old friends now enter, and she retires to a seat, covered with her hood. A recognition soon takes place, however, and the sisters again occupy the throne jointly, amid the joyful plaudits of the entire party.

The singing was excellent, and exhibited a careful and successful training of voice and manner. The instrumental music which accompanied the voices was unusually well given. In short, every part of the Cantata was so well performed that the whole audience, which filled every available space in the chapel, were highly gratified.

For the Pass.
COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF KENNESAW HIGH SCHOOL.—The commencement exercises of this excellent institution took place on Thursday, 23d inst. The day was fine, and a large number of people were present, making the town quite lively.

The exercises were opened at 9 o'clock, by Rev. C. F. Harris, with reading and prayer.

The students acquitted themselves satisfactorily to all, especially to the young ladies, who manifested their appreciation by bestowing numerous beautiful bouquets of beautiful flowers upon the various speakers.

About half past four, P. M., Rev. C. L. Phillips, of the N. C. Conference, was introduced, who addressed the audience about one hour upon the advantage of "Mental and Moral Culture." The address was very instructive and interesting, and highly appreciated by all present.

A social party was given in the Academy hall, at night, which was graced by the presence of many beautiful of the fair sex. The refreshments were plentiful and excellent. All enjoyed themselves very much, and the many acquaintances made on this pleasant occasion will not be soon forgotten.

Winston, May 23, 1872. J. A. G.

The Sentinel says the ladies of Winston have been circulating a petition for signers praying the Board of Town Commissioners not to license liquor shops. We did not know that the recently elected Board of Commissioners of Winston were so set or dry—as all that.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—There will be a Sunday School Celebration at Union Ridge, on the second Sunday in June. Teachers and scholars of other Sunday Schools are invited to attend.

W. H. Jones, convicted at our late court, of stealing Mr. Starbuck's horse, and sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary appealed to the Supreme Court.

We learn that the Fair held by the ladies of Winston, week before last, was a success, a handsome sum having been realized for the benefit of the M. E. Church.

On our first page will be found a synopsis of one of the discussions between A. S. Merrimon and Gov. Caldwell.

We are again under obligations to Hon. J. M. Leach for valuable documents.

The Editors and Publishers of this paper are not responsible for the views of their correspondents.

For the People's Press.
Messrs. Editors:
Among the many plans invented to counteract the movements of the taxpayers of Forsyth county against the Railroad taxes, I know of none more unjust than the attempt at making certain parties believe that if they give their money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Railroad suit, it will be expended to make a great show by which L. A. Goslen will be elected Sheriff.

I make this statement here now, that in the outset, I thought, as I still think, and that too without a consideration, pro and con, that there could be no more unjust than the attempt at making certain parties believe that if they give their money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Railroad suit, it will be expended to make a great show by which L. A. Goslen will be elected Sheriff.

Having as I hope, in all things, learned to labor and to wait, I am willing to withdraw my claims to any position in the county, if thereby I can the more effectually aid in the prosecution of the impending suit.

But it must not be forgotten that sworn affidavits are now on file, sufficient to convince an honest man that the Record of the meeting of Magistrates making the subscription to the N. W. N. C. R. R. is false.

It must not be forgotten that in choosing men for County Commissioners in the coming election that in order to protect ourselves from fraud, they must be men who are not afraid of the truth nor its consequences. It must not be forgotten that our Commissioners in obeying the truth, refuse to levy the Railroad Tax, the Representatives of the People in the Legislature can and will relieve them.

With a record that authorizes the levying of no Railroad tax.

With John M. Stafford, David Smith, Anderson Nicholson, Fountain Plaid and Eligh B. Teague, County Commissioners, with C. B. Watson and P. T. Lehman, representatives in the Legislature, I am confident the people of Forsyth would not only feel protected, but forever relieved of this vexatious question.

I have used the names of the above gentlemen without authority from, or consultation with them. But shall feel protected when they learn that it is, to them, or men entering fully into these sentiments that the people of the entire county look for protection. With an apology for the length of this letter together with a request to the financial Committee of the county, composed of one from each township be requested to meet in Winston on the first Monday in June, I remain, Yours truly,
L. A. GOSLEN.

THE EAST WIND.—Our attention has been drawn to what is said to be a fact, that whenever the wind is from the East, the "chills" increase in this place, which may be accounted for thus:

Brushyfork creek, some two miles East from this place, is said to abound in decaying timber, creating miasma, from which Salem is no doubt affected. Middle-fork has also its full share of miasma creating material, to say nothing of stagnant water in the old creek beds and other places, from which our citizens also breathe the miasmatic air, and as a natural consequence, are subject to the chills and fever.

If a few energetic persons were to take the matter in hand, Middle-fork, from the Salem Mill up, and Brushyfork could be cleaned out in a short time, and the air rendered purer at comparatively trifling expense.

STOKES COUNTY ITEMS.
A little son of Benjamin Shelton went out to a chestnut stump near the house to cut a sprout to make a whistle, when he was bitten by a rattlesnake several times, and died in a few hours.—Danbury Reporter.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Sanders Rison, son of Pickney Rison, some fourteen or fifteen years old, the only help of his widowed mother, fell from a mule and became entangled in the gear, when the mule became frightened and ran, dragging him about one hundred and fifty yards by his foot, breaking and dislocating bones, and bruising him in a shocking manner. He was taken up insensible, and is yet alive with but little hope of his recovery.—ibid.

THE RAILROAD.—We learn that at last the taxpayers of Forsyth county have applied for and obtained an injunction to stop the collection of any more Railroad tax until the legality of the county subscription shall be determined by a lawsuit now being instituted. Judge Cloud fixed the injunction bond at \$3,500, and some of the most responsible citizens of this and other counties have signed the same.

THE RALEIGH SENTINEL.—A very material improvement in this sterling Conservative journal has recently taken place. The Sentinel, always spirited and well-conducted, has secured the services of T. B. Kingsbury, an associate editor, and is really a live first class newspaper.

THE EVENING POST.—The Wilmington Post is now an evening paper, James C. Mann, Esq., having taken charge of the editorial department. The Post is a Republican paper, but more high-toned and dignified than some of its political contemporaries we might mention.

New tobacco stamps will be required when the tariff bill goes into effect, but the present whisky stamps will continue to be used. The tax on tobacco is fixed at the uniform rate of twenty cents per pound, and on whisky at sixty-five cents per gallon.

The Greensboro Patriot says that wheat in that section is looking splendid.

One thousand three hundred bushels of garden peas were shipped from Edenton last week.

American Bible Society.

The fifty-sixth anniversary of this society was held in Association Hall, Dr. Allen presiding. The Doctor, on taking the chair, said that the various public societies in connection with their own, had issued over one hundred million of Bibles and Testaments—enough to place a volume with every tenth man, woman and child on the globe. The work had been mainly done by the British and Foreign, and the American Bible Societies, and similar organizations.

Addresses were then made by Rev. Luke H. Wiseman and Father Gavazzi, after which resolutions were adopted reciting that the Bible is adopted to meet the highest demands of our nature; that the opening of Italy to the Bible is a ground of sincere rejoicing to all who love the Holy Scripture, and that the late decision of the Roman Catholic Church on infallibility makes it the duty of Protestant Christians to reaffirm that the Word of God is the only supreme authority in matters of faith.

After the resolutions were adopted, the Rev. Mr. Wiseman (from England) again arose, and at the close of some remarks on the blessings which follow the circulation of the Scriptures, he said the Alabama claims would cause no trouble between England and America, because they were both Christian nations—bound together by the ties of common Christianity.

MARRIED.
At Bethlehem, Pa., in the Moravian Church, May 18th, by Bishop E. Deschamps, Henry T. Clausen to Emma J. Linsam, daughter of William Leibert, all of Bethlehem.

DIED.
At the residence of his brother, in Washington City, Friday morning, 24th inst., Dr. A. T. Zevilly, aged 56 years and 17 days.

The deceased was born near this place, and became a citizen of our town early in life. He graduated as Doctor of Medicine at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in March, 1840, and shortly after commenced the practice of his profession in our midst. He enjoyed the confidence of a large portion of the citizens of this section of country, and was respected and loved most by those who knew him intimately.

His disposition was of a retiring nature, and he was generally modest and retiring, preferring to spend his leisure in the midst of his family to any outside amusement. The death of his wife, some time ago, affected him deeply, and he never seemed himself after that time, and he dated his visible decline from that sad event.

He occupied the position of Physician in the Salem Female Academy for nearly twenty years, and his faithful and self-sacrificing attentions, on many trying occasions, will long be remembered by many of the teachers and pupils of that institution. He continued to attend to his duties until disabled by disease, and even then received office calls from his old patients for advice.

Four weeks ago, he visited his brother in Washington City, hoping to receive relief, temporary at least, from his sufferings, which at times were very distressing. At first, the change resulted in benefit, but after a few weeks he was more violently attacked and after much suffering for near two weeks, gently breathed his last.

The family of the deceased return thanks for the many kind attentions received at the hands of relatives and friends in their hours of trouble and suspense.

To the members of his brother's family, who gave him every attention that could be given, and alleviated his sufferings by their untiring devotion, the children of the deceased return their most heartfelt thanks.

In Washington, on the 24th inst., little Frank, son of W. W. and S. B. Phillips, aged 36 months.

At Bethlehem, Pa., May 18th, Mary Weiss, wife of J. J. Weiss, aged 70 years, 3 months and 7 days.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, May 30.

Provisions. Chop, 100 15 Bran, 100 15
Bacon, 100 15 Wheat, 75 00
Lard, 100 15 Corn, 90 00
Pork, 100 15 (old) 00 00
Beef, 100 15 Bye, 100 15
Veal, 100 15 Mutton, 100 15
Butter, 100 15 Butter, 100 15
Flour, 100 15 (55) Peas, 100 15

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

Brown's Warehouse, Winston, May 23.

Corrected weekly by L. H. Jones.
Lugs—Very common, \$4 50 to \$6 00
" Good, 6 00 to 10 00
" Fine, 10 00 to 18 00
Leaf—Common, 4 50 to 7 00
" Good, 10 00 to 15 00
" Fine, 15 00 to 30 00
" Extra Fine, 30 00 to 36 00

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, May 27.

Lugs—Common, Red, \$6 00 to \$6 50
" Good working, 7 00 to 7 50
" Corn, Bright, 10 00 to 12 00
" Fine, 12 00 to 15 00
" Extra Smokers, 20 00 to 30 00
Leaf—Common Red, 8 00 to 9 00
" Good, 9 00 to 11 00
" Good, rich, waxy, 11 00 to 15 00
" Common Bright, 15 00 to 20 00
" Good, 25 00 to 40 00
" Fine, 50 00 to 75 00
" Extra fine lots, 75 00 to 100 00

New York, May 27.—Cotton, 25 1/2 a 26;

Flour, 8 50 a 11 50; Corn, 30 a 32; Wheat, 1 90 a 2 00; Gold, 113 1/2 a 114; Bonds, N. C. old, 60 a 60, new 60 a 60.

Baltimore, May 27.—Cotton 60 a 60 1/2

Flour 0 00 a 0 00; Wheat, \$0 00 a \$0 00; Corn white, 7 3 a 7 9; yellow, 7 5 a 8 0; Oats, 60 a 66; Bacon, 6 a 10; Whisky, 91 a 92; Lard \$1 a 9.

Richmond, May 27.—Wheat, \$2 00 a 2 00

Corn 80 a 82; Oats 65 a 60; Flour, superfine 9 50 a 9 75.

Norfolk, May 27.—Bacon, sides, 7 1/2 a 8

Corn 74 a 77; Flour 61 a 81.

Charlottesville, May 27.—Bacon 11 a 11 1/2

Flour, 4 50 a 4 60; Corn, 95 a 100; Oats, 70 a 80; Wheat, \$0 00 a \$0 00; Whisky, \$0 00 a 0 00.

Fayetteville, May 23.—Bacon 8 a 9

Flour, \$7 00 a \$9 00; Corn \$1 15 a \$1 20; Oats, \$5; Bye, \$1 25; Wheat, \$1 50; Lard, 12 a 13; Whisky, \$2 25; Brandy, \$2 50.

Petersburg, May 27.—Flour \$9 50 a 10

\$0 00; Wheat, red, \$0 00 a \$0 00; white \$0 00 a \$0 00; Corn, \$0 00 a \$0 00; Bye, \$0 00 a \$0 00; Lard, \$0 00 a \$0 00; Whisky, \$0 00 a \$0 00; Brandy, \$0 00 a \$0 00.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE BOOK STORE.

Mental Photograph Albums.

Dickens and other Novels, (cheap).

Pocket Maps, N. C.

Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.

Pictures of Christ.

Steel Engraving of Holy Family.

Songs before Sunrise.

World Essays.

Verses by H. H.

May 19, 1871.

A Woman's Poems.

May 19, 1871.

OUR SAYLOR.

Our Saylor, Cheap at the BOOK STORE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A NEW BEAUTIFYING AGENT. All Dentists had their drawers, until the Salubrious Bark of the Soap Tree was brought from the China Valley to perfect the fragrant Soudon, the most delightful medicine for the teeth that a brush was ever dipped into.

"CHILDREN'S LIVES SAVED FOR 50 CENTS."—Every case of Dropsy can be cured when first taken by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, warranted for 30 years, and never a bottle returned. It also cures Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, and External Pains. Sold by the Druggists. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York.

VENUS herself would not have been beautiful if her complexion had been bad. If beauty is skin deep, it is necessary to secure and retain that part of it; and ladies, instead of resorting to paints and powders, should remember that an impure, blotchy, or sallow skin is the proof of feeble digestion, torpid liver, or vitiated blood, for all which Dr. WALKER'S VEGAN BLOOD is a safe, sure, and effectual remedy.

BURNETT'S COCAINE.—No oils, neither composed of alcohol, or foreign or domestic, can compare with Cocaine as a HAIR DRESS. SING. It anchors the hair firmly in the scalp—gives it new life and lustre—and renders it the "crowning glory" of both sexes, old and young.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.—Made and refined from the best oil, then from rail roads and steamboats combined. Over 200,000 families continue to burn Pratt's ASTRAL OIL, and no accidents, directly or indirectly, have occurred from burning, storing or handling it. Oil House, 60 Ches. Street, established 1870, New York.

A BEAUTIFUL WHITE, soft, smooth and clear skin is produced by using G. W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth." It removes tan, freckles, sun-burns, and all other discoloredations from the skin, leaving the complexion brilliant and beautiful, and sold by all druggists. This preparation is entirely free from any material detrimental to health.

JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.—Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights, of painful weeping, colic, and other troubles of our children.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, Depression of spirits and general debility in their varied forms, also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other intermittent fevers. The Ferro-Phosphated Bile of Calumna, made by Cassell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is a best tonic, and a tonic for patients recovering from fever and other sickness, it has no equal.

RISLEY'S GENUINE GOLDEN BELL COLOGNE WATER according to the original formula of Prevost, Paris, so long and favorably known to the customers of Haviland, H. & H. and Risley and their branches, for its fine, pleasant fragrance, is now made by H. W. Risley and the trade supplied by his successors, Morgan & Risley Wholesale Druggists, New York.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER.—The best article known for cleansing and preserving the teeth and gums. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.—F. C. Wells & Co., New York.

CAROLINE SALVE unequalled as a Healing Compound. Physicians recommend it for cleansing and preserving the head and hair. Price 25 cents per box. John H. Henry, sole proprietor, 8 College Place, New York.

CHRISTODOR'S HAIR DYE.—This magnificent compound is beyond controversy, the safest and most reliable dye in existence; never failing to impart to the hair, uniformity of color, nourishment and elasticity. Manufactured 83 Madison Lane, New York.

SVANENIA is Opium purified of its sickening and poisonous qualities. It is a perfect anodyne not producing headache, or constipation of bowels, as is the case with other preparations of opium.—John Farr, Chemist, New York.

FINE

Orange & Lemon Trees

For SALE. The Lemon Trees are bearing

Enquire at this Office.

Advertised Everywhere.

The Celebrated Liver Regulator

TO BE HAD AT

Zevilly's Drug Store.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COCOAINE

THE BEST

HAIR DRESSING & RESTORE.

MILLIONS SAY

"BURNETT'S COCAINE"

"YOUR DRUGGIST HAS IT."

CHEAP ADVERTISING.

Advertisements occupying one inch of space will be inserted in 200 NEWSPAPERS, including 23 DAILIES, in

Southern States,

covering thoroughly the States of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri.

One Month for \$148.

More Papers, More Dailies, Larger Circulation, Lower Price, than other

List. Special rates given for more or less space than one inch, and for longer periods than one month.

Equally favorable quotations made for any single State. Copies of Lists, Circulars, Estimates, and full information, furnished on application.

GEO. F. BOWEN, Newspaper Advertising Agents, 41 Park Row, New York.

22-4w

TARRANT'S

SELTZER

WATER

A Century of Triumphs over dyspepsia, liver disease, bowel complaints and various febrile and nervous disorders, has been achieved by Tarrant's Seltzer, and these victories are now reported throughout this hemisphere by TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER, a preparation containing all the elements and producing all the happy results of the Great German Springs. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!

OR THE SIZE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A LAND GRANT OF

12,000,000 ACRES

IN THE

Best FARMING and MINERAL Lands in AMERICA.

3,000,000 ACRES IN NEBRASKA

IN THE

GREAT PLATTE VALLEY,

THE

Garden of the West,

NOW FOR SALE!

These lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the first divide of North latitude, the central line of the great continent, and the American Continent, and for grain growing and stock raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.

CHEAP IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

FREE HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

Free Passes to Purchasers of Land.

Send for the new Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish, and Danish, mailed free everywhere.

Address

O. F. DAVIS,

Land Commissioner, U. S. D. C. O.,

Omaha, Neb.

1872.

PATTERSON & CO.,

ARE JUST NOW RECEIVING AN ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS

COMPRISING A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Groceries,

Drugs, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, Wooden Ware,

Iron, Steel, Nails. All the latest novelties in

DRESS GOODS, Gent's and Ladies' SHOES, and FANCY GOODS.

FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY WEEK!

Orders promptly attended to, and articles selected with care.

NO TROUBLE SPARED TO PLEASE CUSTOMERS.

Nearly all classes of Goods are higher than usual, but to benefit our present custom, and to extend the area of our trade, we have put our marks at extremely short profits.

Country Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock for wholesale purchases, especially in the

LINE OF

Syrups, Sugars, Coffees, Bacon, Sheetings and FRIES GOODS.

All persons are particularly requested to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 16, 1872.

FANNING'S PATENT KID-FITTING SKELETON CORSET.

Recommended by leading physicians.

Should be worn by all ladies who value health and comfort. They are particularly recommended for summer wear and warm climates, although adapted to all seasons of the year.

For sale by all first class dealers.

WORCESTER SKIRT CO.,

Sole Manufacturers, Worcester, Mass.

CURE that COLD.

Do not suffer your Lungs to become diseased by allowing a COLD to become settled. Thousands have died Premature Deaths—The Victims of Consumption—by neglecting a Cold.

For sale by all first class dealers.

Dr. Wm. Hall's

BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS

Will Cure Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and is quicker than any other remedy. It is a magic. For sale by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS

\$40, \$50, \$75, and \$100.

GOOD, DURABLE AND CHEAP!

Shipped Ready for Use!

MANUFACTURED BY

J. W. CHAPMAN & CO., Madison, Ind.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

REWARD

For any case of Blind Bleeding, Striking or Ulcerated Piles that Dr. Price's Pile Remedy will cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1 00.

AGENTS WANTED.—Agents make more money at work for us than at anything else. Business light and permanent. Particulars sent. J. S. Price & Co., Fine Art Publishers, Portland, Maine, 10-4v.

U. S. PIANO CO., N. Y. Price \$290

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK of useful knowledge to all. Sent free for two stamps. Address Dr. BONAPARTE & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

JUST RECEIVED

At Blickenderfer's

NOTION & VARIETY STORE.

Salem, N. C.

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

OF

FANCY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS.

These goods have been carefully selected to suit this market, embracing many new articles. Thankful for past patronage, the public are respectfully invited to examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere. 17-4v

HOSIERY.

LADIES' GENTS' & CHILDREN'S HOSIERY. A complete line of these goods always on hand at 17-4v THE NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

PEOPLE & STOCKTON.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS.

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.

Poetry.

Guests of the Heart.

They call and they answer each other—
They answer and mingle again
As the deep and the shrill in an anthem
Make harmony still in their strain;
And the voices of sentiment thringe
In mountainous regions of snow,
Till from hill-top to hill-top a chorus
Floats down to the valleys below.

The shadows, the freight of even,
The sound of the rain's distant chime,
Come bringing with rain softly dropping,
Sweet thoughts of a shadowy time;
The slumberous sense of seclusion,
From storm and intrusion aloof,
We feel when we hear in the midnight
The patter of rain on the roof.

When the spirit goes forth in its yearnings
To take all its wanderers home,
Or else in the region of fancy,
Delights on swift flights to roam;
I quietly sit by the firelight,
The freight so bright and warm—
For I know that those only who love me
Will seek me through shadow and storm.

But should they be absent this evening,
Should even the heart depart—
Deserted, I should not be lonely,
There still would be guests in my heart!
The faces of friends that I cherish,
The smile and the glance and the tone
Will haunt me wherever I wander,
And thus I am never alone.

A Horrible Fate.

A correspondent writing from Kansas, tells the following terrible story of the white man's cruelty and the Indian's horrible revenge: "A few miles west of Omaha, a river, sluggish stream runs into the Platte, and this stream is called the 'Raw Hide.' It is said that soon after the discovery of gold in California, a young man belonging to a party who started from the States and crossed the plains in search of gold, made a foolish boast before starting from home to the effect that he would shoot the first Indian he saw. The party crossed the Missouri river, and soon found themselves in the great valley of the Platte. Passing up this valley, they encamped one evening on the bank of the stream spoken of at that time was nameless. As the train was about ready to move on the next morning, a small party of young Indians who had come across the river from the Pawnee village on the opposite side approached the encampment. These were the first Indians the party had seen, and the young man who had said he intended to shoot the first Indian he saw, was reminded of his boast, took aim at a young squaw, and shot her dead. The news was carried to the village at once, the party of whites were surrounded by exasperated Indians, and the young man who had done the shooting was seized, stripped, tied to a wagon wheel, and skinned alive, the poor fellow begging of both enemies and friends to shoot him, and thus end his terrible sufferings. The remainder of his party were compelled to stand by and witness the fortune of their comrade without being able to render him any assistance. The unfortunate man survived the operation but a few moments, and the emigrants were then allowed to move on. Since that day the stream upon whose banks this horrible affair occurred has been known as 'The Raw Hide.'"

A Fortune in a World.

I heard, the other day, of a profitable transaction made by two young Israelites, who recently arrived here penniless and in rags, which for shrewdness and success has seldom been equalled. They were weak walking about town looking for employment, when they noticed in the custom house a quantity of slightly damaged coffee advertised to be sold at auction in a few days. At once forming their plans of operations, they immediately visited various wholesale dealers and offered to secure them coffee at five per cent. discount.

This was accepted, and orders received from reliable firms for enough to cover the whole cargo in the custom house. On the day of the sale, these poverty-stricken men were among the crowd of dealers assembled to inspect the coffee. When the bidding commenced, these two venturesome ones bid very low. The crowd looked on the poor devils alone, thinking they wanted a sack or two, let their bid remain good and it was knocked down to them at an extremely low figure.

"How much do you want, more than one sack?" inquired the auctioneer.

"The whole cargo, sir," they quietly replied. There was a general laugh at their audacity, which increased when the auctioneer mockingly asked for their security. But the ladies turned when the poor men very quietly drew out orders from leading merchants, whose genuineness could not be denied, and these four before paupers found themselves possessed of eighty thousand dollars, without expending one cent to obtain it, or seeing the coffee at all.—N. Y. Correspondent, New Bedford Mercury.

A Curious Custom.

It was a custom in Babylon, five hundred years before the Christian era, to have annually an auction of the unmarried ladies. In every year, on a certain day, each district assembled all its virgins of marriageable age. The most beautiful were up first, and the man who paid the highest price gained her. The second in personal charms followed her, and so on, so that the bidders might gratify themselves with handsome wives according to the length of their purses. There may yet remain in Babylon some for whom no money was offered, but the president Babylonians managed that. When all the comely ones are sold the order orders the most deformed one to stand up, and after demanding who will marry her for a small sum, she is adjudged to him who is satisfied with the least; and in this manner the money raised for the sale of the handsome, serves as a portion to those who are either of disagreeable looks or have any other disaffection.

A new mill or machine for manufacturing flour from grain without mill-stones has lately been put in operation in Edinburgh, and is considered by competent authorities as one of the most important inventions of the present day. This mill reduces the grain to flour by percussion, while it is unsupported, and falling freely or being projected through the air. The wheat, in passing the machine is struck by a series of bars moving at an immense speed in opposite directions; it is thus instantly reduced to a state ready for bolting, no injurious heat being caused, and the flour produced is of much superior quality to that obtained by ordinary grinding, while the cost of its production is considerably less. The machine in operation in Edinburgh realizes, it is said, all the advantages claimed for it.

SEWING MACHINES. A BEAUTIFUL AND PERFECT BUTTON-HOLE. WONDERFUL! HAVE YOU SEEN IT?



THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE OVER-SEAMING AND COMPLETE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

A MARVEL OF COMPLETENESS.
Besides doing all OTHER KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING it makes a beautiful and perfect Button-hole of any size on all fabrics, from the FINEST SWISS to the HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH much stronger, neater and more beautiful than by hand—

Call and examine this
Complete Sewing Machine.
The Company also manufacture and sell the Plain American (without the Button-hole parts). A beautiful light running Machine, doing all the work except overseaming and making button-holes.
Examine these Remarkable Machines

AT
J. E. MICKEY'S,
SALEM, N. C.

AGENTS wanted in every County in the United States, to sell the First and only Button-hole and Sewing Machine combined, that has made its advent in this or any other country. Address AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 1318 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

To the Ladies! Mrs. J. E. MICKEY, Having just returned from the North, where she has laid in one of the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK

OF

Millinery Goods

AND

NOTIONS,

ever brought to this market.

Having given her personal supervision to the selection, she can assure her customers that she has the

LATEST STYLES

AND

FASHIONS,

and at figures that cannot be undersold.

DRY GOODS.

We are now receiving a large assortment of

Spring and Summer

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

HATS AND SHOES.

We have on hand one of the very largest assortment of HATS and SHOES, of all sizes and qualities, to which we invite especial attention.

Ready-Made Clothing

A splendid line of READY-MADE CLOTHING on hand.

Hardware and Queensware.

Our stock of Hardware and Queensware embraces everything in that line, together with a large stock of IRON of all kinds.

Groceries, &c.

We keep constantly on hand a large supply of Groceries, Drugs, Oils, &c.



Tinware and Stoves.

TINWARE by Wholesale and Retail. STOVES.—A full assortment of Stoves constantly on hand.

Guttering and Tin Roofing.

Guttering, Roofing, Repairing, and all kinds of work in Tin and Sheet Iron done by us.

We keep at all times FLOUR and MEAL of our own make, on hand.

We pay CASH for WAX, and exchange Goods for all kinds of Produce.

J. E. MICKEY,
SALEM, N. C.

WAGONS.

Two-Horse Wagons always on hand. April 25th, 1872. 17-1f.

Miss Alcott's Works.

LITTLE WOMEN. LITTLE MEN. OLD FASHIONED GIRL. HOSPITAL SKETCHES, at the BOOK STORE.

GOOD NEWS TO HOUSEKEEPERS. Warfield's Cold Water Soap, is good in Soft, Hard, Salt or Warm Water. Saves much labor and fuel. BUTCHER'S CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP is a valuable and desirable article. Clothes washed in it are protected against contagion. For sale by J. L. FULKERSON.

LOVERS OF TEA WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap. Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

If you wish a superior article of
**EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP and
FINE MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,**
Call on
J. L. FULKERSON.

THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE
Best Radiant Oil!
112 fire test. We keep only the best.
Feb. 3-5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

To Coffee Drinkers.
TRY OUR FINE CEYLON & O'CLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.
J. L. FULKERSON.

Lamps! Lamps!!

THE FAMOUS GERMAN STUDENT'S LAMPS, together with other improved styles. Also FIXTURES, a good assortment, for sale by
J. L. FULKERSON.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.
Arrives daily by 8 A. M. Departs daily at 1 P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 11 P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.
Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Departs every Friday, at 9 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.
Arrives every Friday, by 7 P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6 A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.
Arrives every Tuesday, by 7 P. M. Departs every Monday at 7 A. M.

WALNUT CREEK MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Departs every Friday, at 4 P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 8 P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6 A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

THOS. R. PURNELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SALEM, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State. June 16, 1871-24-4c

PICTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.

HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS, of the following subjects:
Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the BOOK STORE.

The 'Poulterer's Friend'

WILL prevent and cure Chicken Cholera, and prevent Gapes in young Chickens, &c.
HOG POWDERS.
A preventive and cure for Hog Cholera, and profitable in fattening Hogs.

Horse and Cattle Powders

At Vogler's Supply Store.
Salem, Aug. 4, 1871.

AT THE BOOK STORE

NAT WALNUT WORK BOOKS at low prices. TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes. Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades, Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper, INITIAL PAPER, Rose Tint, and Ornamented. Magill's Paper Fasteners. New Ink Erasers, the best thing out. Good and cheap Writing Paper. Blank Account and Receipt Books. Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstand, and many other articles in our line.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

HAND BOOK FOR COUNTY OFFICERS CHEAP AT BLUM'S.

NIGHT LATCH WHO WANTS ONE?

Enquire at this office.

FINE Orange & Lemon Trees

FOR SALE. The Lemon Trees are bearing Fruit. Enquire at this Office.

Advertised Everywhere.

The Celebrated Liver Regulator

TO BE HAD AT
Zevy's Drug Store.

An Ounce of Prevention is Better than a Pound of Cure

Horse and Cattle Powders.

A SURE PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE.
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

Building and Alphabet

BLOCKS FOR CHILDREN,
at the BOOKSTORE

DICTIONARIES

Webster's Unabridged, Na Abridged, Universal, City and School. Bullion's English Latin and Latin English. Dictionaries at BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Lettering and Sign Painting
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED
by
JOHN A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 4, 1871.

Wood's Object Lessons

IN BOTANY.

AT THE STORE OF R. A. WOMMACK & CO. NOW OPENING. A New and Handsome Stock of Fall and Winter Goods selected especially with a view to suit the wants and tastes of this community.

A full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of Ladies' Worsteds, a variety of the newest patterns and styles, besides a large stock of Calicoes and Sheetings bleached and unbleached.

MEN'S WEAR.

Superior advantages offered in the way of Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds. Ready Made Overcoats, Shirts, a large stock, Knit Shirts and Drawers, Shawls, Blankets, &c., &c.

NOTIONS.

A well selected variety, consisting of Ladies' Shawls, double and single, of every description; Scarfs, Nubias and Hoods; Children's Fancy Stockings, and in fact, almost everything that can be required for in this class of goods.

BOOTS and SHOES.

A fine assortment, selected with great care, from the best manufacturers.

LEATHER.

We have secured a very fine stock of Upper and Sole Leather, from the very best tanners of Davidson, Yadkin and Forsyth counties. Always a good stock of Hemlock Leather on hand. Shoemaker's Findings, &c., &c.

HATS and CAPS.

of the latest styles and in great variety.

DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE-STUFFS,

warranted to be unadulterated.

WINDOW GLASS, HARDWARE.

Having had considerable experience in the Hardware trade, we flatter ourselves that we have secured the finest stock ever brought to this market. Builders, Cabinet-Makers and others will find it to their interest to call upon us, before purchasing elsewhere.

Any description of Hardware, such as Sash and Circular Saws, Mortising Machines, &c., will be ordered at any time, and sold at manufacturer's prices.

QUEENSWARE, CROCK- ERY and TINWARE

of every possible description, and at prices as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Spices, Rice &c., &c.

We keep constantly on hand Plows, Plow Points, Land Sides, and a variety of other agricultural implements.

A large stock of Iron, consisting of Skelp Iron, Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.

The subscribers feel grateful to their friends throughout the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have received, and trust that by strict attention to business and by keeping only the best articles in every line, they will merit a continuance of the public favor.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Fancy Goods & Stationery

we have in great variety, such as
A NEW LOT OF

We would call the attention of our friends and customers to the following elegant presentation books:

HUDSON RIVER LEGENDS.

WORLD AT HOME.

PEARLS FROM BRITISH POETS

FORGET-ME-NOT,

KEEPSAKE OF FRIENDSHIP.

MEMORY'S GIFT.

RED LINE TENNYSON,

RED LINE LONGFELLOW,

ALBUMS, &c., &c.

At the BOOK STORE.

The People's Press,

(TWENTIETH YEAR.)
A Political and Family Newspaper,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
AT TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR,
Payable in Advance.

In politics the Press is Conservative and will advocate a conciliatory course.—The News department will always be full. AGRICULTURE, the MECHANIC ARTS, the MARKETS, &c., will receive due attention. Carefully selected MISCELLANEOUS READING will always appear in its proper place.—In short, we will spare no pains to make the PEOPLE'S PRESS one of the most welcome visitors to the family circle.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

W. B. GLENN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, YADKINVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.
Prompt attention given to the collection of claims 3-1v.

R. T. GRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WINSTON, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining counties.
Collection of claims promptly attended to.
Jan. 11, 1872. 3-4c

NATIONAL SERIES.

National Primers,
Spellers and Readers.
Dickens and Bulwer's Novels,
cheap editions at the BOOK STORE.

COOPER'S LEATHER-STOCKING NOVELS.

A NEW AND
Splendidly-Illustrated Popular Edition
OF
FENIMORE COOPER'S
WORLD-KNOWN
LEATHER-STOCKING ROMANCES.

D. APPLETON & Co., announce that they have commenced the publication of J. Fenimore Cooper's Novels, in a form designed for general popular circulation. The series will begin with the famous "Leather-Stocking Tales," five in number, which will be published in the following order, at intervals of about a month:

I. THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS. II. THE DEERSLAYER. III. THE PATHFINDER. IV. THE PIONEERS.

This edition of the "Leather-Stocking Tales" will be printed in handsome octavo volumes, from new stereotype plates. Each volume superbly and fully illustrated with carefully new designs by the distinguished artist P. O. C. Darley, and bound in an attractive paper cover. Price, Seventy-Five Cents per volume, or \$3.75 for the complete set. The series, when completed, will make, bound, an elegant library volume, for which binding cases will be furnished at a moderate price.

PREMIUMS AND CLUB TERMS.

* These club terms are designed specially for towns where there are no local booksellers.

Any person sending us the amount in advance for the complete set of the "Leather-Stocking Series," \$3.75, will receive gratuitously a handsome steel-engraved portrait of J. Fenimore Cooper, of size suitable for binding in the volume. Any one sending us the amount in full for four complete sets of this series (\$15), will receive an extra set gratuitously, each set accompanied by the steel portrait of Cooper. The volumes of the series will be mailed, bound, an elegant library volume, for which binding cases will be furnished at a moderate price.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.
549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y.

THE STEAM PLANING AND SAW MILLS OF FOGLE BROTHERS, SALEM, N. C.

Are now in full operation, and well prepared to manufacture

Sash, Blinds, Doors, Shutters and Frames of all kinds,

in a good and substantial manner.

They erect Buildings and do Repairing and Job Work in and out of town, by contract or otherwise.

Planing, Tongue and Grooving, Scroll Sawing, Turning,

and all work in their line, promptly and well executed, at fair rates.

LUMBER

of all kinds, bought and sold.
Address
Feb. 8, 1872-3-3m. FOGLE BROTHERS, Salem, N. C.

Graves & McDearman, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO.

To the Planters of Virginia and North Carolina:
The undersigned beg leave to return their thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to the late concern of Graves, McDearman & Co., and solicit a continuance to the new firm.

Graves' Warehouse.

The largest in Danville, has every accommodation for man and beast. They have also rented

Neal's Old Warehouse,

long and favorably known to the public, and have engaged the services of Capt. Jed. Carter, of Halifax, Va., as general Superintendent at this Warehouse, who will be pleased to see and serve his friends and the public generally.—Having two Warehouses they are apt to have an early sale at one of them every day, and the Clerks assisting each other greatly facilitate the dispatch of business, and in getting off the Planters. E. J. Bell of Danville, Clerk at Graves' Warehouse, Nat. Johnson of Caswell, and W. S. Allen of Rockingham, Floor Managers at these houses, invite their friends to give them a call.

GRAVES & MCDERMANN.
O. C. SMITH, Auctioneer. 10-1m.

TOBACCO!

Morehead's Warehouse,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Will be open every WEDNESDAY on and after the first Wednesday in March, (8th), for the sale of

LEAF TOBACCO.

Those who consign with me are assured of the best prices. If the sales do not give satisfaction, the Tobacco may be "taken in," and shipped elsewhere. No charge for storage. Warehouse for the same as at Danville. Liberal advances will be made. The Warehouse has a first-class priority attached. In the handling, ordering and assorting of Tobacco, too much care cannot be taken. Ample camping grounds are offered to planters. I'll do my best for consignors; they can't ask more. I refer every man to his neighbors, that the good news may spread. Very Respectfully,
EUGENE MOREHEAD.
Feb. 15, 1872-7-3m.

BROWN'S Tobacco Warehouse,

WINSTON, N. C.

The Subscriber, (late of Davie county) would respectfully announce to all interested, that he has opened a Warehouse for the sale of

LEAF TOBACCO,

in Winston, and hopes, by strict attention to business, fair dealing, prompt returns, and the highest market prices, to merit a liberal share of patronage. His Warehouse is well arranged, commissions will be as low as elsewhere, and no charges unless made.

T. J. BROWN.

Dick's English Classics.

The Cheapest Books ever Published.

Shakespeare.....50 cents.
Byron.....50
Scott.....25
Goldsmith.....25
Burns.....25
Cowper.....25
Wordsworth.....25
Moore.....25

At the BOOK STORE.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE BOOK STORE,

Mental Photograph Albums,
Yaverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
Dickens and other Novels, (cheap.)
Pocket-Maps, N. C.
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.
Pictures of Christ.
Song Engraving of Holy Family.
World Essays.
A Woman's Poems.
Verues, by H. H.
May 19, 1871.

WINEGARBITTERS NICE TASTE FREE FROM PURELY DRUG-LIKE VINEGAR BITTER

Poetry.

Guests of the Heart.

They call and they answer each other—
They answer and mingle again
As the deep and the shrill in an anthem
Make harmony still in their strain;
And the voices of sentiment mingle
In mountainous regions of air,
Till from hill-top to hill-top a chorus
Floats down to the valleys below.

The shadows, the freight of even,
The sound of the rain's distant chime,
Come bringing with rain softly dropping,
Sweet thoughts of a shadowy time,
The slumberous sense of seclusion,
From storm and intrusion aloft,
We feel when we hear in the midnight
The patter of rain on the roof.

When the spirit goes forth in its yearnings
To the stars and the unknown hours,
Or, far in the region of fancy,
Delights on swift pinions to roam;
I quietly sit in the twilight,
The firelight bright and warm—
For I know that those who love me
Will seek me through shadow and storm.

But should they be absent this evening,
Should even the household depart—
Deserted, I should not be lonely
There still would be guests in my heart!
The faces of friends that I cherish,
The smile, and the glance and the tone
Will haunt me wherever I wander,
And thus I am never alone.

A Horrible Fate.

A correspondent writing from Kansas, tells the following terrible story of the white man's cruelty and the Indian's horrible revenge: "A few miles west of Omaha, a miry, sluggish stream runs into the Platte, and this stream is called the 'Raw Hide.' It is said that soon after the discovery of gold in California, a young man belonging to a party who started from the States and crossed the plains in search of gold, made a foolish boast before starting from home to the effect that he would shoot the first Indian he saw. The party crossed the Missouri river, and soon found themselves in the great valley of the Platte. Passing up this valley, they encamped one evening on the bank of the stream spoken of which at that time was nameless. As the train was about ready to move out the next morning, a small party of young Indians who had come across the river from the Pawnee village on the opposite side approached the encampment. These were the first Indians the party had seen, and the young man who had said he intended to shoot the first Indian he saw, was reminded of his boast, and he immediately picked up his rifle, took aim at a young squaw, and shot her dead. The news was carried to the village at once, the party of whites were surrounded by exasperated Indians, and the young man who had done the shooting was seized, stripped, tied to a wagon wheel, and skinned alive, the poor fellow begging of both enemies and friends to shoot him, and thus end his terrible sufferings. The remainder of his party were compelled to stand by and witness the fortune of their comrade without being able to render him any assistance. The unfortunate man survived the operation but a few moments, and the emigrants were then allowed to move on. Since that day the stream upon whose banks this horrible affair occurred has been known as 'The Raw Hide.'"

A Fortune in a World.

I heard, the other day, of a profitable transaction made by two young Israelites, who recently arrived here penniless and in rags, which for shrewdness and success has seldom been equalled. They were weak walking about town looking for employment, when they noticed in the custom house a quantity of slightly damaged coffee advertised to be sold at auction in a few days. At once forming their plans of operations, they immediately visited various wholesale dealers and offered to secure them coffee at five per cent. discount.

This was accepted, and orders received from reliable firms for enough to cover the whole cargo in the custom house. On the day of the sale, these poverty-stricken men were among the crowd of dealers assembled to inspect the coffee. When the bidding commenced, these two venturesome ones bid very low. The crowd looked at the poor devils once, thinking they wanted a sack or two, let their bid remain good and it was knocked down to them at an extremely low figure.

"How much do you want, more than one sack?" inquired the auctioneer.

"The whole cargo, sir," they quietly replied.

There was a general laugh at their audacity, which increased when the auctioneer mockingly asked for their security. But the tables turned when the poor men very quietly drew out orders from leading merchants, who, when the coffee could not be denied, and these hours before part, found themselves possessed of eighty thousand dollars, without expending one cent to obtain it, or seeing the coffee at all.—N. Y. Correspondent, New Bedford Mercury.

A Curious Custom.

It was a custom in Babylon, five hundred years before the Christian era, to have annually an auction of the unmarried ladies. In every year, on a certain day, each district assembled all its virgins of marriageable age. The most beautiful were put first, and the man who paid the highest price gained her. The second in personal charms followed her, and so on, so that the bidders might gratify themselves with handsome wives according to the length of their purses. There may yet remain in Babylon some for whom no money was offered, but the president Babylonians managed that. When all the comely ones are sold the order orders the most deformed one to stand up, and after demanding who will marry her for a small sum, she is adjudged to him who is satisfied with the lot, and in this manner the money raised for the sale of the handsome serves as a portion to those who are either of disagreeable looks or have any other disfigurement.

A new mill or machine for manufacturing flour from grain without mill-stones has lately been put in operation in Edinburgh, and is considered by competent authorities as one of the most important inventions of the present day. This mill reduces the grain to flour by percussion, while it is unsupported, and falling freely or being projected through the air. The wheat in passing the machine is struck by a series of bars moving at an immense speed in opposite directions; it is thus instantly reduced to a state ready for bolting, no injurious heat being caused, and the flour produced is of much superior quality to that obtained by ordinary grinding, while the cost of its production is considerably less. The machine in operation in Edinburgh realizes, it is said, all the advantages claimed for it.

SEWING MACHINES. A BEAUTIFUL AND PERFECT BUTTON-HOLE.

WONDERFUL!
HAVE YOU SEEN IT?



THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE OVER-SEAMING AND COMPLETE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

A MARVEL OF COMPLETENESS.
Besides doing all other kinds of FAMILY SEWING it makes a beautiful and perfect Button-hole of any size on all fabrics, from the FINEST SWISS to the HEAVIEST HEAVY CLOTH much stronger, neater and more beautiful than by hand.

Call and examine this
Complete Sewing Machine.
The Company also manufacture and sell the Plain American (without the Button-hole parts) A beautiful light running Machine, doing all the work except overseaming and making button-holes.

Examine these Remarkable Machines
AT
J. E. MICKEY'S,
SALEM, N. C.

AGENTS wanted in every County in the United States, to sell the First and only Button-hole and Sewing Machine combined, that has made its advent in this or any other country. Address AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 1318 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

To the Ladies! Mrs. J. E. MICKEY,

Having just returned from the North, where she has laid in one of the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK

OF

Millinery Goods

AND

NOTIONS,

ever brought to this market.

Having given her personal supervision to the selection, she can assure her customers that she has the

LATEST STYLES

AND

FASHIONS,

and at figures that cannot be undersold.

DRY GOODS.

We are now receiving a large assortment of

Spring and Summer

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

HATS AND SHOES.

We have on hand one of the very largest assortment of HATS and SHOES, of all sizes and qualities, to which we invite especial attention.

Ready-Made Clothing

A splendid line of READY-MADE CLOTHING on hand.

Hardware and Queensware.

Our stock of Hardware and Queensware embraces everything in that line, together with a large stock of IRON of all kinds.

Groceries, &c.

We keep constantly on hand a large supply of Groceries, Drugs, Oils, &c.



Tinware and Stoves.

TINWARE by Wholesale and Retail.

STOVES.—A full assortment of Stoves constantly on hand.

Guttering and Tin Roofing.

Guttering, Roofing, Repairing, and all kinds of work in Tin and Sheet Iron done by us.

We keep at all times FLOUR and MEAL of our own make, on hand.

We pay CASH for WHEAT, and exchange Goods for all kinds of Produce.

J. E. MICKEY,
Salem, N. C.

WAGONS.

Two-Horse Wagons always on hand.

April 25th, 1872. 17-4f.

Miss Alcott's Works.

LITTLE WOMEN. LITTLE MEN. OLD FASHIONED GIRL. HOSPITAL SKETCHES.

at the BOOK STORE.

GOOD NEWS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Warfield's Cold Water Soap.
Is good in Soft, Hard, Salt or Warm Water. Saves much labor and fuel.
BUCHANAN'S CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP is a valuable and desirable article. Clothes washed in it are protected against contagion.
For sale by **J. L. FULKERSON.**

LOVERS OF TEA

Will find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.
Jan. 27. **J. L. FULKERSON.**

If you wish a superior article of

EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP and

Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES.
Call on **J. L. FULKERSON.**

THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE

Best Radiant Oil!
112 fire test. We keep only the best.
Feb. 3-5tf **J. L. FULKERSON.**

To Coffee Drinkers.

TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 O'CLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.
Jan. 27. **J. L. FULKERSON.**

Lamps! Lamps!

THE FAMOUS GERMAN STUDENT'S LAMPS, together with other improved styles. Also FIXTURES, a good assortment, for sale by **J. L. FULKERSON.**

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.
Arrives daily by 8 A. M. Departs daily at 1 P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 11 P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.
Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Departs every Friday, at 6 A. M.

CONESTOGUE MAIL.
Arrives every Friday, by 7 P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6 A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.
Arrives every Tuesday, by 7 P. M. Departs every Monday at 7 A. M.

WALNUT CREEK MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Departs every Friday, at 4 P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 8 P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6 A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

THOS. R. PURNELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SALEM, N. C.,

Will practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, and Davidson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State.
June 16, 1871-24-4f.

PICTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.

HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS, of the following subjects:

Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the

BOOK STORE.

The 'Poulterer's Friend'

Will prevent and cure Chicken Cholera, and prevent Gapes in young Chickens, &c.

HOG POWDERS.

A preventive and cure for Hog Cholera, and profitable in fattening Hogs.

Horse and Cattle Powders

At Vogler's Supply Store.
Salem, Aug. 4, 1871.

AT THE BOOK STORE

NAT WALNUT WORK BOOKS at low prices

TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.

Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades, Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,

INITIAL PAPER, Rose Tint, and Ornamented.

Magill's Paper Fasteners.

New Ink Erasers—the best thing out.

Good and cheap Writing Paper.

Blank Account and Record Books.

Tilden's Nonpolling Inkstands

and many other articles in our line.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March 31, 1871.

HAND BOOK

FOR

COUNTY OFFICERS

CHEAP AT BLUM'S.

NIGHT LATCH

WHO WANTS ONE?

Enquire at this office.

FINE

Orange & Lemon Trees

FOR SALE. The Lemon Trees are bearing Fruit. Enquire at this office.

Advertised Everywhere.

The Celebrated Liver Regulator

TO BE HAD AT

Zevy's Drug Store.

An Ounce of Prevention is Better than a Pound of Cure

Horse and Cattle Powders.

A SURE PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE.

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

Building and Alphabet

BLOCKS

FOR CHILDREN

at the **BOOK STORE**

DICTIONARIES

Webster's Unabridged, Na

tional, Universal City and School

Bullion's English Latin and Latin English. Dictionaries at **BLUM'S BOOK STORE.**

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Lettering and Sign Painting

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

by **JOHN A. VOGEL.**

Salem, N. C., Aug. 4, 1871.

Wood's Object Lessons

IN BOTANY.

AT THE STORE OF R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

NOW OPENING.

A New and Handsome Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods

selected especially with a view to

suit the wants and tastes

of this community.

A full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of Ladies' Worsted Goods, a variety of the newest patterns and styles, besides a large stock of Calicoes and Sheetings bleached and unbleached.

MEN'S WEAR.

Superior advantages offered in the way of Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds. Ready Made Overcoats, Shirts, a large stock, Knit Shirts and Drawers, Shawls, Blankets, &c., &c.

NOTIONS.

A well selected variety, consisting of Ladies' Shawls, double and single, of every description; Scarfs, Nubias and Hoods; Children's Fancy Stockings, and in fact, almost everything that can be required for in this class of goods.

BOOTS and SHOES.

A fine assortment, selected with great care, from the best manufacturers.

LEATHER.

We have secured a very fine stock of Upper and Sole Leather, from the very best tanners of Davidson, Yadkin and Forsyth counties. Always a good stock of Hemlock Leather on hand. Shoemaker's Findings, &c., &c.

HATS and CAPS.

of the latest styles and in great variety.

DRUGS, MEDICINES and

DYE-STUFFS,

warranted to be unadulterated.

WINDOW GLASS,

by the pane or box.

HARDWARE.

Having had considerable experience in the Hardware trade, we flatter ourselves that we have secured the finest stock ever brought to this market. Builders, Cabinet-Makers and others will find it to their interest to call upon us, before purchasing elsewhere.

Any description of Hardware, such as Sash and Circular Saws, Mortising Machines, &c., will be ordered at any time, and sold at manufacturer's prices.

QUEENSWARE, CROCK-

ERY and TINWARE

of every possible description, and at prices as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Spices, Rice &c., &c.

We keep constantly on hand Plows, Plow Points, Land Sides, and a variety of other agricultural implements.

A large stock of Iron, consisting of Skelp Iron, Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.

The subscribers feel grateful to their friends throughout the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have received, and trust that by strict attention to business and by keeping only the best articles in every line, they will merit a continuance of the public favor.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Fancy Goods Stationery

we have in great variety, such as

A NEW LOT OF

We would call the attention of our friends and customers to the following elegant presentation books:

HUDSON RIVER LEGENDS.

WORLD AT HOME.

PEARLS FROM BRITISH POETS

FORGET-ME-NOT.

KEEPSAKE OF FRIENDSHIP.

MEMORY'S GIFT.

RED LINE TENNYSON,

RED LINE LONGFELLOW,

ALBUMS, &c., &c., &c.

At the **BOOK STORE.**

The People's Press,

(TWENTIETH YEAR.)

A Political and Family Newspaper,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR,

Payable in Advance.

In politics the Press is Conservative and will advocate a conciliatory course.—The News department will always be full. AGRICULTURE, the MECHANIC ARTS, the MARKETS, &c., will receive due attention. Carefully selected MISCELLANEOUS READING will always appear in its proper place.—In short, we will spare no pains to make the PEOPLE'S PRESS one of the most welcome visitors to the family circle.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March 7, 1872.

W. B. GLENN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

YADKINVILLE, N. C.,

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims 3-1v.

R. T. GRAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C.,

Will practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining counties.

Collection of claims promptly attended to.

Jan. 11, 1872.

NATIONAL SERIES.

National Primers,

Spellers and Readers.

Dickens and Bulwer's Novels,

cheap editions at the **BOOK STORE.**

COOPER'S LEATHER-STOCKING NOVELS.

"The enduring monuments of Fenimore Cooper are his works. While the love of country continues to prevail, his memory will exist in the hearts of the people. So truly patriotic and American through-out, they should find a place in every American's Library."—Daniel Webster.

A NEW AND

Splendidly-Illustrated Popular Edition

OF

FENIMORE COOPER'S

WORLD-FAMOUS

LEATHER-STOCKING ROMANCES.

D. APPLETON & Co., announce that they have commenced the publication of J. Fenimore Cooper's Novels, in a form designed for general popular circulation. The series will begin with the famous "Leather-Stocking Tales," five in number, which will be published in the following